



Snohomish County, WA

Human Services

2015 Snohomish County Low Income Community Needs Assessment

**A study of the needs and services for residents who are low-income
living in Snohomish County, Washington**

March 2016

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“When you are homeless, first of all, you don’t want to be homeless. It’s not fun. Not at all. When you wake up in the morning, the first thought you have if you are truly homeless, don’t have a car, don’t have friends, the first thought you have is, ‘Where am I going to sleep tonight?’ if you even slept the night before. Or, ‘Where am I going to go to the bathroom at? Where will I take a shower at?’ And so you spend your entire day focused on that. And if you don’t have a vehicle, you are spending time getting to and from places because you are walking. How do you get a job when you can’t take a shower and you don’t have somewhere to sleep at? You’re walking around with your stuff when you are homeless. You try to stay invisible; at least if you are smart you stay invisible.

And so you spend your entire day and all your energy just surviving.”

~Comment from a homeless 56 year old grandmother in Everett

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East County Senior Center
Everett Fire Department
Everett Gospel Mission
Everett Police Department
Everett Transit Station
Familias Unidas

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Sky Valley Community Resource Center
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Snohomish County Human Services
Snohomish County Sheriff's Office/Corrections
South Everett Neighborhood Center
Stillaguamish Senior Center and Food Bank
Verdant Health Commission

This report would not have been possible without the participation from the many individuals who completed surveys and participated in interviews and focus groups. We also thank the many agencies and organizations who encouraged the people they serve to participate in this project.

“Very often a lack of jobs and money is not the cause of poverty, but the symptom. The cause may lie deeper – in our failure to give our fellow citizens a fair chance to develop their own capacities, in a lack of education and training, in a lack of medical care and housing, in a lack of decent communities in which to live and bring up their children.”

***~President Lyndon B. Johnson
Creator of Community Action, through the ‘War on Poverty’***



Executive Summary

Community Action is the first national government-sponsored anti-poverty movement that roots itself in President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society. The Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) signed by President Johnson in 1964 established many programs, including Community Action as part of the 'War on Poverty.' Today there are approximately 1,000 Community Action Agencies (CAAs) across the nation in rural, suburban, and urban areas. CAAs create a network of services, programs and providers that are each individually tailored to meet the local need. These agencies are charged with mitigating the impact of poverty to help support people moving toward self-sufficiency through the provision of programs and services designed to bring governmental and non-governmental resources together.

While the majority of the CAAs are private non-profit agencies, nationally one-third are public entities. In Washington State, there are 30 CAAs with the Snohomish County Human Services Department (HSD) being a public, government agency, designated as a CAA since 1986. One core element that distinguishes all CAAs is their community-selected tripartite board, with representation from residents who are low-income, local elected officials and community members. Snohomish County's Community Action board is the Community Services Advisory Council.

The HSD is proud to be a designated CAA with the charge of being responsive to the needs and interests of those living in poverty. As such, it is critical to have comprehensive information that can direct policy, funding and the delivery of efficient and effective programs to meet the needs of the community and assist those most vulnerable. The HSD provides a continuum of services ranging from support for pregnant, low-income mothers to helping alleviate the needs of seniors facing end-of-life transitions.

The Snohomish County HSD, as a designated CAA, is required to undertake a Community Needs Assessment (CNA) at least every five (5) years with the emphasis focused on poverty conditions within the County as well as available resources to help alleviate the effects of poverty. The last CNA, conducted in 2010, surveyed low-income households in Snohomish County about their needs in order to help guide Human Services programming in the community. Additionally, focus groups were conducted with residents from these households to provide further information beyond what was captured in the survey. While this methodology was useful, Dr. Robin Fenn and Andrea Kolacz, as the project leads, wished to expand upon the current CNA by including input from additional stakeholder groups: direct service providers, executive directors of social service agencies and elected officials. This allowed for a more diverse understanding of what concerns and barriers are present for people living in poverty. The first two stakeholder groups were surveyed to gain their understanding of strengths, barriers, gaps and needs from their respective perspectives. Of the Elected Officials/Agency Director and Direct Service Provider who were surveyed, 352 responses were received. Individual, one-on-one interviews were conducted with 222 individuals, living in poverty with a concerted effort to insure geographic, ethnic, age, and linguistic nuances were representative of the county as a whole.

This was the first CNA in Snohomish County that targeted multiple stakeholders. Our overall findings indicated that many of the barriers that people living in poverty have historically faced continue to be barriers today. While Snohomish County human service agencies have been intentional in developing programs that target these needs, there are broader, higher level policy implications that should be addressed. Through the coordination of services across the multitude of sectors, system integration, we are able to enhance the ability of our community to better meet the needs of those it serves. Key highlights from these findings follow.

At a glance

Snohomish County

Population*

2013 – 730,500
2014 – 741,000
2015 – 757,600

Unemployment Rate**

October 2013 – 5.9%
October 2014 – 4.8%
October 2015 – 4.5%

Income and Benefits by Number of Households (in 2012 dollars)**

TOTAL Households – 271,514

Less than \$10,000 – 12,868 households
\$10,000 - \$14,999 – 8,220 households
\$15,000 - \$24,999 – 19,891 households
\$25,000 - \$34,999 – 21,073 households

Mean Household Income - \$83,440**

Mean Social Security Income - \$18,668**

Mean Retirement Income - \$23,291**

Mean Cash Public Assistance Income - \$3,336**

Households with Food Stamps/SNAP Benefits – 33,385**

School Enrollment K-12th Grade****

2013 – 107,150
2014 – 107,719
2015 – 108,807

On-Time Graduation Rate****

2012 – 2013 - 77.2%
2013 – 2014 - 78.1%
2014 – 2015 – 77.8%

* Office of Financial Management

** U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

*** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Measured Each Fall

Snohomish County

Five Year Graduation Rate****

2012 – 2013 - 80.9%
 2013 – 2014 - 81.3%
 2014 – 2015 – 81.5%

Average Single Family Home and Condominium Sales Price*****

2013 - \$192,898
 2014 - \$208,810
 2015 - \$245,216

Average Rent (As of April of respective year & for 20+ unit properties)*****

2013 - \$977
 2014 - \$1,043
 2015 - \$1,123

Three Largest Occupations in Everett-Seattle-Bellevue by Total Employed***

Occupation	# of Employees	Average Hourly Wage	Average Annual Gross Income
Office and Administrative Support	248,180	\$19.31	\$40,160
Sales and Related	183,090	\$21.12	\$43,930
Food Preparation and Serving Related	146,710	\$12.80	\$26,620

*** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

**** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Measured Each Fall

***** Northwest Multiple Listing Service; Sale and Sales Prices are based on figures available through Nov 30, 2015

***** Snohomish County Rent Reasonableness Survey, Dupre+Scott

Health

Barriers accessing health and dental care to prevent disease, lower health care costs and improve quality of life, continues to be difficult for residents in poverty.

Highlights from the report:

- Affordable medical care and affordable dental care were the highest ranked needs identified by people living in poverty in Snohomish County.
- 35.0% of people interviewed said that not everyone in their household had medical insurance coverage.
- 55.3% of people interviewed said that at some time in the past year, they or someone in their household were without any medical insurance coverage.
- One-quarter of people interviewed said that they do not receive regular medical care.
- 43.7% of people interviewed said that they or someone in their household needed medical care in the past year but did not receive it.
 - Three-quarters of those who did not receive medical care in the past year said it was because it was too expensive.
- 36.7% of people interviewed have gone without prescription medication because they could not afford it.
- Over half of the people interviewed have used the emergency department in the past year.
- Only one-third of people interviewed have dental insurance.
- 68.4% of people interviewed said that at some time in the past year, they or someone in their household were without any dental insurance coverage.
- 45.8% of people interviewed said that they do not receive regular dental care.
- 58.9% of people interviewed said that they or someone in their household needed dental care in the past year but did not receive it.
 - 83.3% of those who did not receive dental care in the past year said it was because it was too expensive.

Transportation

Public transportation serves as the primary mode of transportation for many people who are in poverty.

Highlights from the report:

- Over a quarter of people interviewed said that they use the bus almost every day.
- Another 15% reported using it at least a few times per week.
- Two-thirds of people interviewed said that there was a bus stop within walking distance of where they live.
- One-third of people interviewed said that the following have been barriers to them using public transportation in the past year:
 - *“The schedule was inconvenient”*
 - *“It costs too much.*
 - *“The route was inconvenient.”*
- Lack of transportation was reported by at least one quarter of all the people interviewed as being a barrier to:
 - Going to work
 - Looking for a job
 - Getting shopping done
 - Going to medical appointments
 - Going to dental appointments
 - Getting to alcohol/drug treatment

Housing

Homelessness remains an issue in Snohomish County.

Highlights from the report:

- Approximately one-half of the people interviewed lived in a house or apartment; the remainder lived in jail, in their cars, or on the street.
- About one-fifth of the people interviewed said that they felt unsafe where they were currently living.
- 41.4% of the people interviewed reported that their monthly household expenses were more than a third of their households' monthly income.
- In the past year:
 - 31.1% had been homeless
 - 22.1% had to share housing with other people to be able to afford the rent
 - 20.7% had to move because they could no longer afford their housing
 - 16.2% had received an imminent shut off notice for their water/electric
 - 15.3% had lived on the street
 - 11.3% had had their heat turned off
 - 12.2% had lived in their cars
 - 10.8% had stayed at a homeless shelter
 - 10.8% had to leave their housing due to domestic violence
- For those that had been homeless in the past year, the primary factors leading to their homelessness were:
 - Drug/alcohol problem
 - Family crisis
 - Domestic violence
 - Temporary living situation had ended
 - Unable to pay rent
 - Going to jail

Access to Information

Finding information about services and programs in Snohomish County is the first step in accessing help.

Highlights from the report:

- 81.5% of the people interviewed use the internet
- People interviewed were most likely to access the internet from home, the library or their cell phones.
- 55.0% of people interviewed found out about social service programs through a friend; 36.9% of people interviewed found out about them on the internet.
- 23.0% of people interviewed had heard of 2-1-1 and had called them at least once. However, only 16.2% of them typically used this service to find information about social service programs.
- 37.8% of people interviewed reported calling 9-1-1 at least once in the past year.
- First responders (including fire departments, local police departments and the Snohomish County Sheriff's Department) provided information to about 5% of the people about social service programs.
- People interviewed are interested in community resource centers that centralize information and referral services.
 - 23.4% would be somewhat or very likely to use a center in North County
 - 22.6% would be somewhat or very likely to use a center in East County
 - 34.2% would be somewhat or very likely to use a center in South County
 - 57.2% would be somewhat or very likely to use a center in Central County/Everett.

Employment

Job training and employment skills are necessary to find a job that pays living wages.

Highlights from the report:

- 23.3% of people interviewed reported that their total household income was less than \$5,000 per year. Another 26.9% reported their total household income to be between \$10,001 and \$25,000.
- 12.0% of people interviewed reported that their total household incomes were greater than \$50,000 per year.
- 22.2% of people interviewed had been employed continuously for the past year.
- 44.7% of people interviewed reported that they or another adult in their household had been out of work in the past year and seeking employment.
- 28.1% of people interviewed were unemployed and seeking work.
- 17.6% of people interviewed believed they needed training in basic reading skills.
- 35.7% of people interviewed believed they needed training in basic computer skills to help them find a better paying job.
- 61.5% of people interviewed did not know where to find help in Snohomish County with job training.

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Introduction

The Snohomish County Human Services Department as a designated Community Action Agency is required to undertake a Community Needs Assessment at least every five years with the emphasis focused on poverty conditions as well as available resources to eliminate poverty.

The last Community Needs Assessment, conducted in 2010, surveyed households in Snohomish County that are low-income about their needs in order to help guide Human Services programming in the community. Additionally, focus groups were conducted with five population groups to provide additional information beyond what was captured in the survey. While this methodology was useful, the Human Services Department wished to expand upon gathering information from not only households that are low-income but by surveying relevant key stakeholders within the county who directed or funded programs, targeted at eliminating poverty as well as elected officials and agency directors who influence policy decisions related to programming.

A survey was designed for direct service providers, executive directors of social services agencies and elected officials seeking their perceptions of the level of service need and ease of client access to services for a broad array of service areas and population groups as identified in the current Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) legislation. Survey respondents were also asked to identify barriers to service access and provision as well as those strengths that exist within Snohomish County in current service delivery.

Recognizing the need to capture the true voices of residents who are low-income within the county beyond what could be adequately portrayed by traditional pen-and-paper survey methods, a structured interview tool was developed. This resulted in over 200 face-to-face interviews that were conducted with citizens who were in poverty. A representative sample of the overall county was taken in order to account for geographical and demographic differences. Interviews were conducted in eight languages and in settings outside of the traditional service delivery arenas including homeless encampments, the county jail and on the street.

After determining those areas perceived as having the greatest need by community stakeholders, direct service providers and residents who were low-income, focus groups were conducted with each of these groups to gather additional information specific to these areas. By examining the perceptions of community stakeholders, direct service providers and at-risk populations, it was possible to identify the disparities in perceptions between these groups as well as areas of congruence. Information from the 2015 Snohomish County Low Income Needs Assessment can be used to inform county-wide planning processes to determine the kinds of services offered, the method and setting in which they are offered and the policies that govern how these service delivery decisions are made.

“I think everyone in this room probably does what they do because they are people that want to get in the muck and help solve the problem. There is a big piece of society that just wants to stand on the outside and point the finger at those people in that bubble of poverty. The more we can get to know them, to understand who it is in that bubble, the better job we are all going to do.”

~Comment from an Elected Official/Executive Director focus group participant

Elected Officials/Agency Directors

Elected Officials/Agency Directors Survey

Methodology

The survey for elected officials and social service agency directors was designed by the Community Action Program (CAP) Program Manager and the Research Manager in the Snohomish County Human Services Department. In addition to asking respondents to rate the perceived level of service need in Snohomish County for a broad array of service areas and population groups as defined by the CSBG legislation, they were also asked to indicate their level of interest in learning more about each of these.

The time burden for this survey was estimated at ten minutes. An email was sent to all stakeholders with an accompanying message that briefly explained the survey and provided a hyperlink to the survey in Survey Monkey, a web-based survey distribution tool. The survey was emailed on 19 August 2013 with a close date of 30 August 2013 giving elected officials and agency directors approximately three weeks in which to respond. A reminder email was sent on 25 August 2013. No incentives were provided for survey completion.

This survey was distributed to the following Snohomish County groups: executive directors of social service agencies; Snohomish County Council members; local mayors; state legislative representatives; school superintendents; Superior Court; all municipal courts, juvenile court; fire chiefs and emergency medical services leadership; Snohomish County Executive's Office; Snohomish County Sheriff's Department; Snohomish County

Corrections; police chiefs; leadership of local area hospitals, health foundations, and community health and dental agencies; participants in the local Snohomish County Funders' Coalition; local foundations; leaders in the faith community; directors of housing authorities; chairs of boards within the

Snohomish County Human Services Department; leadership within Snohomish County Community Action Programs; leadership within Sno-Isle Libraries; Snohomish County Local Planning Area leadership; Native American tribes in Snohomish County leadership; department directors within Snohomish County government; leadership from Public Utilities Department/Puget Sound Energy; Snohomish County Health District leadership; transportation leaders from Community Transit, DART, Everett Transit, HopeLink, and Sound Transit; United Way; Workforce Snohomish (formerly Workforce Development Council); Snohomish County NAACP; Economic Alliance of Snohomish County; Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS); WorkSource; and the Snohomish County Inclusion Manager and EEO/ADA Coordinator.

Results

Sixty-three elected officials/agency directors responded to the survey. Almost one half (42.9%) of respondents did not identify their position, organization or agency.

Perceived Level of Service Need by Service Area

Respondents were asked to rate their perception of the service needs in the county for a number of services areas. For those who responded to this item, their ratings are presented in Table 1. Figure 1 presents those service areas in which respondents perceive there to be a large need for services.

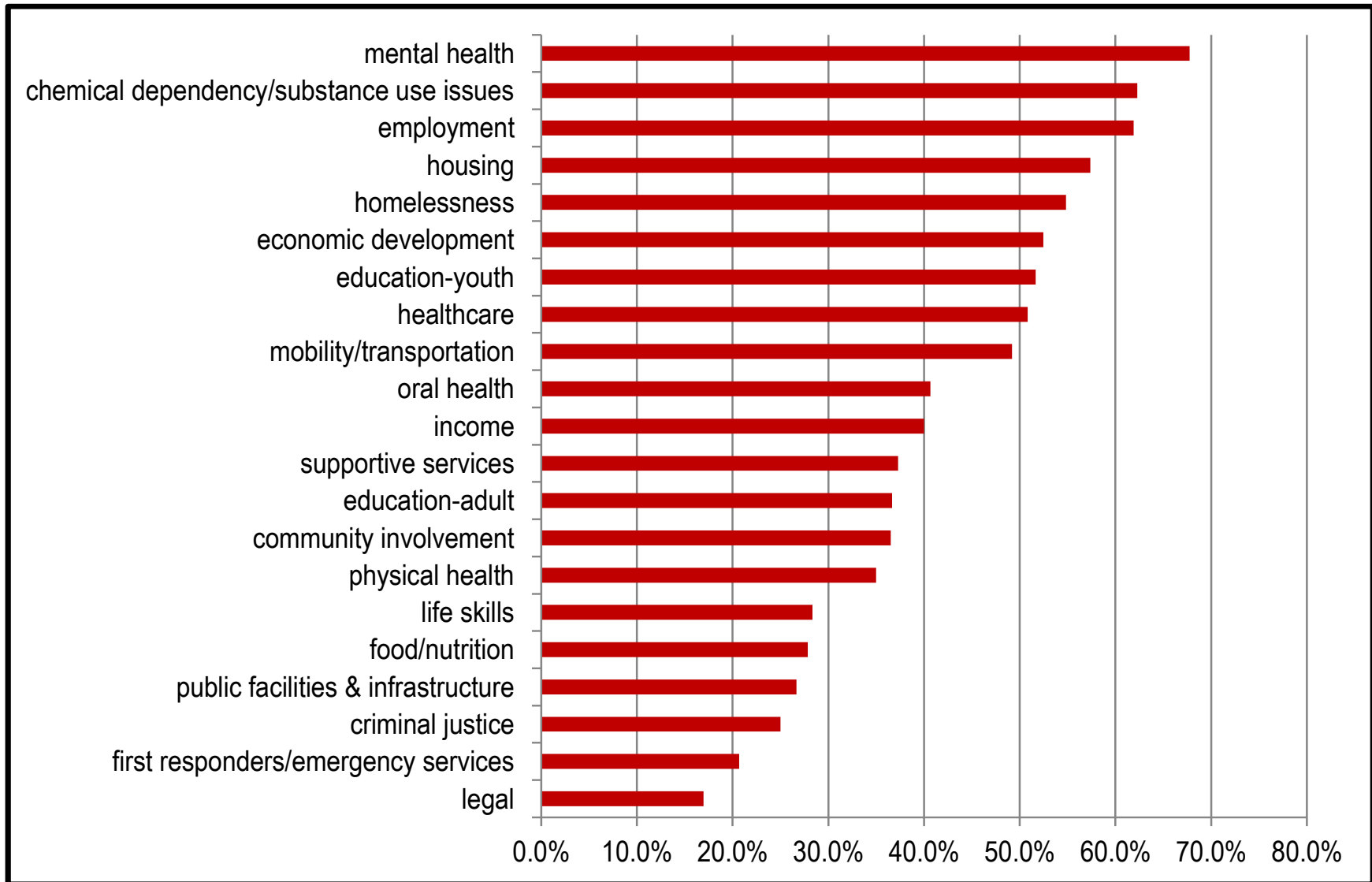
The areas most likely to be perceived by respondents as having a large need for services in the county were:

- Mental Health (67.7%)
- Chemical Dependency/Substance Use Issues (62.3%)
- Employment (61.9%)
- Housing (57.4%)
- Homelessness (54.8%)

Table 1. % of Elected/Directors by Perceived Need for Services by Service Area

Service Area	# of Responses	No Need	Small Need	Moderate Need	Large Need
mental health	62	1.6%	6.5%	24.2%	67.7%
chemical dependency/substance use issues	61	0.0%	1.6%	36.1%	62.3%
employment	63	1.6%	7.9%	28.6%	61.9%
housing	61	1.6%	11.5%	29.5%	57.4%
homelessness	62	1.6%	11.3%	32.3%	54.8%
economic development	61	4.9%	6.6%	36.1%	52.5%
education-youth	60	6.7%	10.0%	31.7%	51.7%
healthcare	61	3.3%	3.3%	42.6%	50.8%
mobility/transportation	61	0.0%	16.4%	34.4%	49.2%
oral health	59	3.4%	16.9%	39.0%	40.7%
income	60	5.0%	13.3%	41.7%	40.0%
supportive services	59	1.7%	15.3%	45.8%	37.3%
education-adult	60	5.0%	18.3%	40.0%	36.7%
community involvement	63	0.0%	20.6%	42.9%	36.5%
physical health	60	3.3%	11.7%	50.0%	35.0%
life skills	60	6.7%	18.3%	46.7%	28.3%
food/nutrition	61	1.6%	19.7%	50.8%	27.9%
public facilities & infrastructure	60	8.3%	26.7%	38.3%	26.7%
criminal justice	60	5.0%	13.3%	56.7%	25.0%
first responders/emergency services	58	13.8%	25.9%	39.7%	20.7%
legal	59	5.1%	20.3%	57.6%	16.9%

Figure 1. Service Areas by Proportion of Elected/Directors Who Believe There Is a Large Need for Services in Snohomish County



Perceived Level of Service Need by Population Group

Respondents were asked to rate their perceptions of the service need in the County for a number of different population groups. Their ratings are presented in Table 2. Figure 2 presents those population groups for whom respondents perceive there to be a large need for services in the County.

The population groups most likely to be perceived by respondents as having a large need for services in the County were:

- Veterans (50.8%)
- Seniors (60+ years) (50.8%)
- Youth (12 to 18 years) (45.9%)
- Children (birth to 5 years) (44.1%)

Figure 2. Population Groups by Proportion of Elected/Directors Who Believe There Is a Large Need for Services in Snohomish County

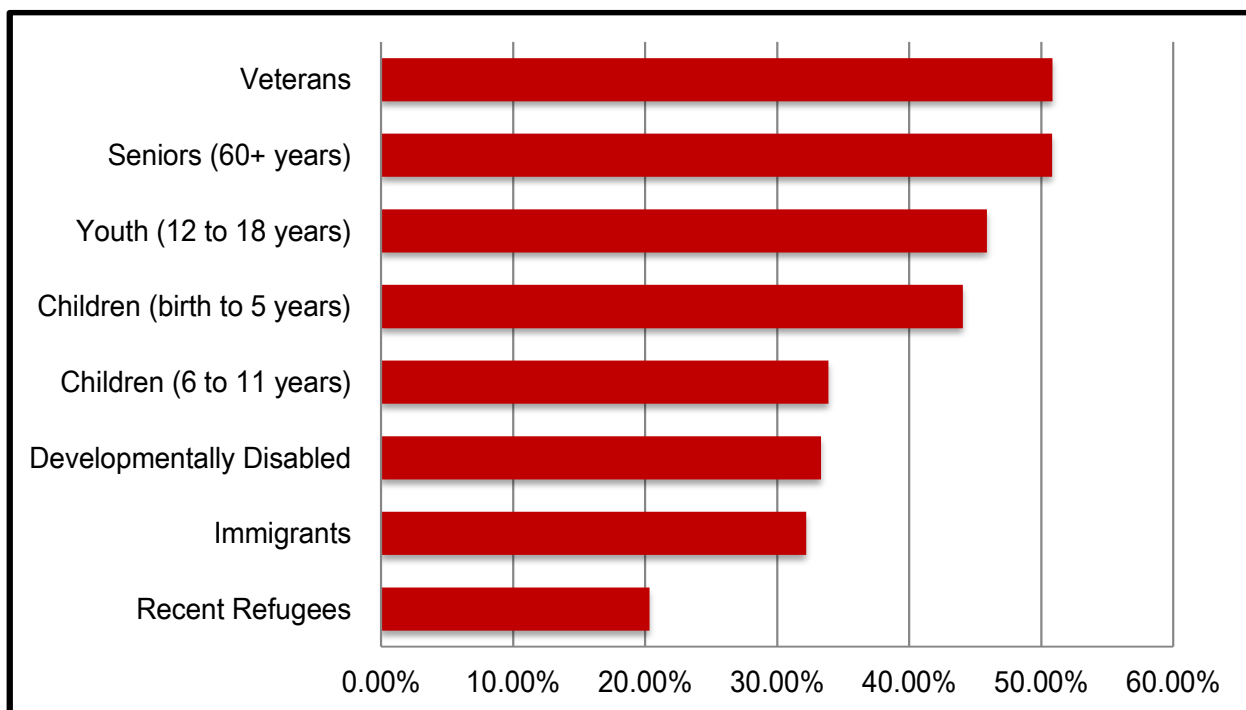


Table 2. % of Elected/Directors by Perceived Need for Services by Service Area

Population Group	# of Responses	No Need	Small Need	Moderate Need	Large Need
Veterans	59	1.7%	13.6%	33.9%	50.8%
Seniors (60+ years)	61	3.3%	13.1%	32.8%	50.8%
Youth (12 to 18 years)	61	3.3%	9.8%	41.0%	45.9%
Children (birth to 5 years)	59	3.4%	15.3%	37.3%	44.1%
Children (6 to 11 years)	59	3.4%	11.9%	50.8%	33.9%
Developmentally Disabled	60	1.7%	20.0%	45.0%	33.3%
Immigrants	59	10.2%	16.9%	40.7%	32.2%
Recent Refugees	59	10.2%	30.5%	39.0%	20.3%

Level of Interest in Learning More

Respondents were asked to rate their level of interest in learning more about services provided and special populations. The services about which respondents were most likely to have a large interest in learning more were:

- Healthcare (42.3%)
- Mental Health (42.3%)
- Employment (40.4%)
- Chemical Dependency/Substance Use Issues (38.2%)
- Homelessness (37.7%)
- Housing (37.0%)

The population groups about which respondents were most likely to have a large interest in learning more were:

- Youth (12 to 18 years) (47.1%)
- Children (birth to 5 years) (34.0%)
- Seniors (60+ years) (34.0%)
- Veterans (32.0%)

“I think Snohomish County has the energy right now to work together to serve these clients and populations that is different than what exists in a lot of other counties. A lot of great networking, a lot of great meetings, people really trying to solve things. Working together breaking down the silos is fabulous.”

~Comment from a Direct Service Provider focus group participant

Direct Service Providers

Direct Service Providers Survey

Methodology

The survey for direct service providers was designed by CAP Program Manager and the Research Manager in the Snohomish County Human Services Department. In addition to asking direct service providers to rate their perceived level of service need in Snohomish County for a broad array of service areas and population groups as identified in CSBG legislation, respondents were asked to indicate what they believed to be the ease of clients to access specific services. Given a list of service areas, respondents were asked to indicate which barriers, if any, existed for their clients. Lastly, direct service providers were asked to identify the top three barriers to clients obtaining services within the county, barriers and strengths within the county in providing services to clients, the top three things that work well in delivering services and any recommendations for improved service delivery.

The time burden for this survey was estimated at 15 minutes. An email was sent to direct service providers with an accompanying message that briefly explained the survey and provided a hyperlink to the survey in Survey Monkey, a web-based survey distribution tool. The survey was e-mailed on 3 December 2013 with a close date of 24 December 2013 giving providers approximately three weeks in which to respond. A reminder email was sent on 16 December 2013. No incentives were provided for survey completion.

The survey was distributed to the following groups: mental health treatment providers, substance use treatment providers, emergency room personnel, law enforcement officers, corrections officers, emergency medical services (EMS) providers, faith-based groups/organizations, advocacy groups, library staff and those who provide the following services: developmentally disabled, legal, employment, healthcare, food/nutrition, transportation, housing, support services and education. Additionally, providers who received the survey were asked to forward the survey to other direct service providers within the county.

Results

Two hundred and eighty-nine stakeholders responded to the survey. Table 3 presents the agency type as identified respondents. For those respondents who identified themselves by one of the given categories, they were more likely to identify themselves as “law enforcement” followed by “mental health” and “support services.” Respondents were least likely to identify themselves as “library” and “education-adult.” Almost one half (40.5%) of respondents did not identify their agency type using one of the categories provided.

Table 3. Agency Type as Identified by Direct Service Providers

Agency Type	Number	%
Did Not Identify	117	40.5
Law Enforcement	27	9.3
Mental Health	26	9.0
Support Services (e.g., information and referral, family support centers, senior centers)	24	8.3
Education--Youth	20	6.9
Housing	13	4.5
Developmentally Disabled	10	3.5
Corrections	8	2.8
Alcohol and Other Drugs	7	2.4
Food/Nutrition	6	2.1
Healthcare	6	2.1
Advocacy Group	5	1.7
Employment	5	1.7
Faith-Based Group/Organization	5	1.7
Legal	4	1.4
Emergency Medical Services	3	1.0
Education--Adult	2	.7
Library	1	.3
TOTAL	289	100

Perceived Level of Service Need by Service Area

Respondents were asked to rate their perceptions of the services need in the County for a number of services areas. For those who responded to this item, their ratings are presented in Table 4. Figure 3 presents those service areas in which respondents perceive there to be a large need for services in the County.

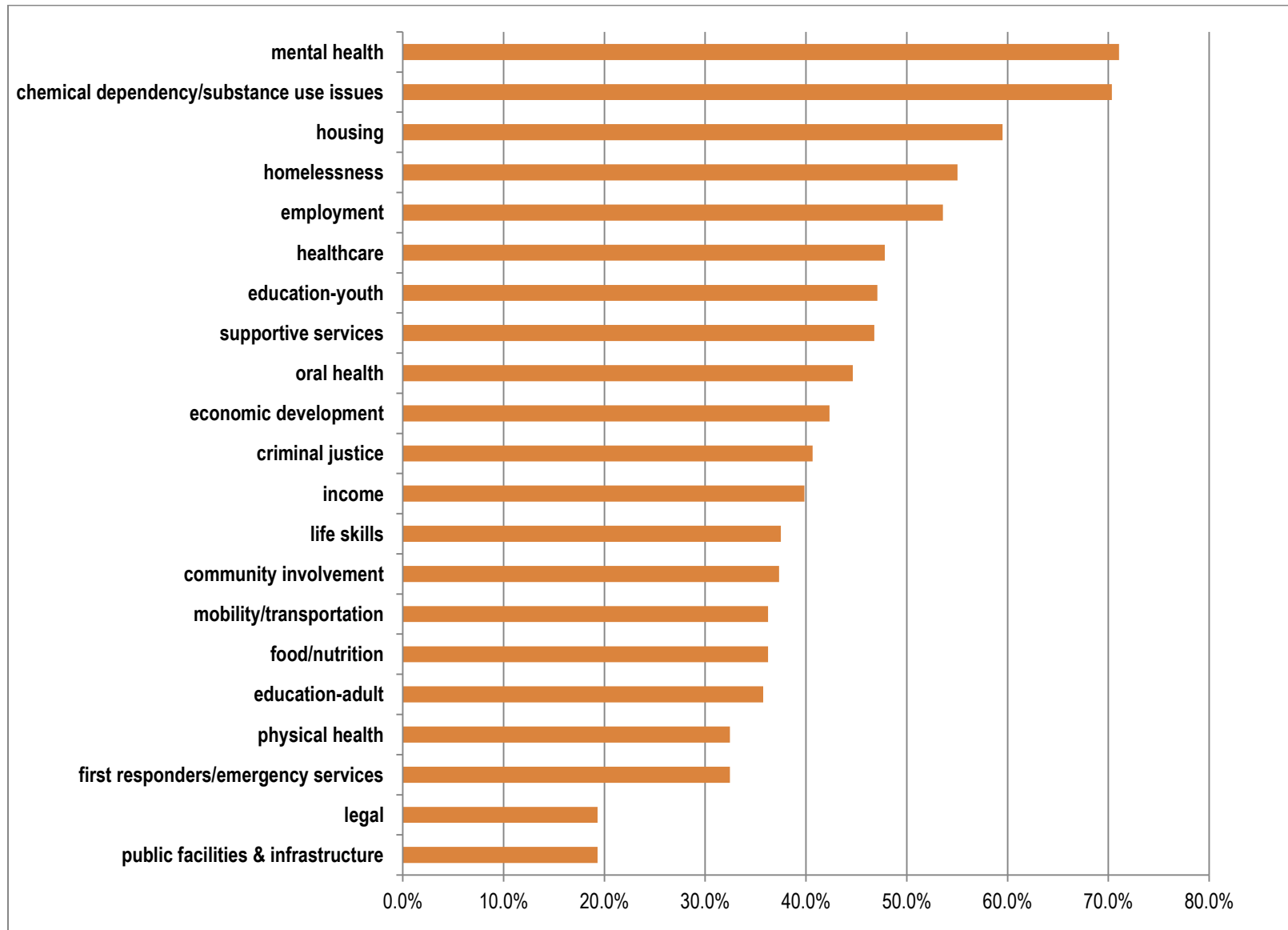
The areas most likely to be perceived by respondents as having a large need for services in the County were:

- Mental Health (71.1%)
- Chemical Dependency/Substance Use Issues (70.4%)
- Housing (59.5%)
- Homelessness (55.0%)
- Employment (53.6%)

Table 4. % of Direct Service Providers by Perceived Need for Services by Service Area

Service Area	# of Responses	No Need	Small Need	Moderate Need	Large Need
Mental health	280	0.7%	3.9%	24.3%	71.1%
Chemical dependency/substance use issues	280	2.1%	6.4%	21.1%	70.4%
Housing	279	2.9%	12.5%	25.1%	59.5%
Homelessness	278	2.5%	12.9%	29.5%	55.0%
Employment	278	1.1%	10.4%	34.9%	53.6%
Healthcare	274	1.8%	15.7%	34.7%	47.8%
Education-youth	274	2.6%	13.9%	36.5%	47.1%
Supportive services	263	4.2%	10.3%	38.8%	46.8%
Oral health	271	5.5%	15.1%	34.7%	44.6%
Economic development	274	2.6%	10.2%	44.9%	42.3%
Criminal justice	273	0.7%	14.7%	44.0%	40.7%
Income	271	4.4%	17.0%	38.7%	39.9%
Life skills	272	4.0%	19.5%	39.0%	37.5%
Community involvement	276	2.9%	15.6%	44.2%	37.3%
Food/nutrition	276	2.5%	18.1%	43.1%	36.2%
Mobility/transportation	276	3.3%	18.1%	42.4%	36.2%
Education-adult	274	4.0%	16.1%	44.2%	35.8%
First responders/emergency services	268	4.5%	19.0%	44.0%	32.5%
Physical health	268	3.7%	20.5%	43.3%	32.5%
Legal	269	4.5%	26.4%	49.8%	19.3%
Public facilities & infrastructure	264	8.0%	29.5%	43.2%	19.3%

Figure 3. Service Areas by Proportion of Direct Service Providers Who Believe There Is a Large Need for Services in Snohomish County



Perceived Level of Service Need by Population Group

Respondents were asked to rate their perceptions of the service need in the County for a number of different population groups. Their ratings are presented in Table 5. Figure 4 presents those population groups for whom respondents perceive there to be a large need for services in the County.

The population groups most likely to be perceived by respondents as having a large need for services in the County were:

- Youth (12 to 18 years) (51.5%)
- Young Adults (18 to 24 years) (50.4%)
- Veterans (46.4%)
- Seniors (60+ years) (44.2%)

Respondents were most likely to believe that Lesbian/Bisexual/Gay/Transgender/Queer (LGBTQ), recent refugees and immigrants had no need for services.

Figure 4. Population Groups by Proportion of Direct Service Providers Who Believe There Is a Large Need for Services in Snohomish County

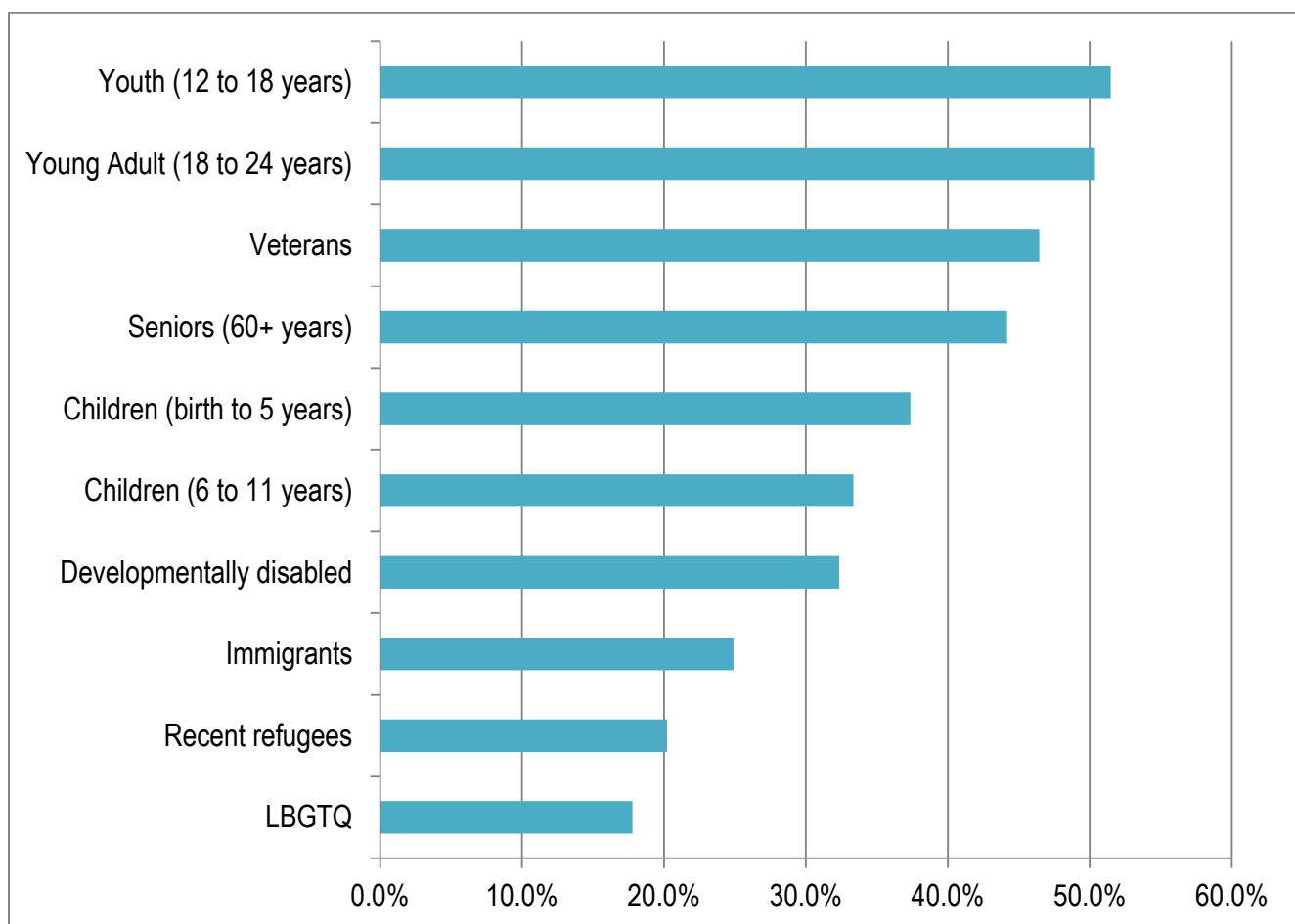


Table 5. % of Direct Service Providers by Perceived Need for Services by Population Group

Population Group	# of Responses	No Need	Small Need	Moderate Need	Large Need
Youth (12 to 18 years)	272	1.5%	7.0%	40.1%	51.5%
Young Adult (18 to 24 years)	274	3.3%	11.7%	34.7%	50.4%
Veterans	267	0.7%	16.1%	36.7%	46.4%
Seniors (60+ years)	274	1.5%	14.2%	40.1%	44.2%
Children (birth to 5 years)	273	2.9%	19.4%	40.3%	37.4%
Children (6 to 11 years)	273	1.5%	19.0%	46.2%	33.3%
Developmentally disabled	269	1.9%	17.1%	48.7%	32.3%
Immigrants	269	8.9%	27.9%	38.3%	24.9%
Recent refugees	267	9.7%	35.6%	34.5%	20.2%
LBGTQ	270	19.3%	27.8%	35.2%	17.8%

Perceived Need for Community Resource Centers

Respondents were asked to rate their perceived need for community resource centers in the four broad location areas of the County: North, East, South and Central. A community resource center was defined as “a place where citizens could go to get information about services in the area, referrals, etc.” Overall, the majority of respondents saw a large need for community resource centers in North and East County. Their ratings are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. % of Direct Service Providers by Perceived Need for Community Resource Centers by County Location

	# Responding	No Need	Small Need	Moderate Need	Large Need
North County (Arlington, Darrington, Camano Island, Stanwood, Tulalip, Marysville)	172	2.3%	11.6%	34.3%	51.7%
East County (Monroe, Sultan, Index, Gold Bar, Granite Falls, Snohomish, Lake Stevens)	172	3.5%	9.3%	27.3%	59.9%
South County (Lynnwood, Brier, Mountlake Terrace, Edmonds, Mill Creek, Bothell)	169	7.7%	23.1%	33.7%	35.5%
Central (Everett)	170	10.6%	18.2%	29.4%	41.8%

Ease of Access to Services for Clients

Respondents were asked to rate their perceptions of the ease of access to services for clients. Their ratings are presented in Table 7. Figure 5 presents those services for which respondents perceive there to be the lowest ease of access.

The services most likely to be perceived by respondents as being “not easy to access” in the County were:

- Affordable Dental Care (70.3%)
- Safe and Affordable Housing (68.8%)
- Mental Health Services for Adults (61.9%)
- Affordable Childcare (61.5%)
- Mortgage/Rental Assistance (60.4%)

Respondents were most likely to identify the following services as being “very easy to access”:

- Food (22.3%)
- Adult Education/GED (20.1%)
- English as a Second Language (ESL) Services (14.4%)

Figure 5. Proportion of Direct Service Providers Who Believe That a Service Is "Not Easy to Access"

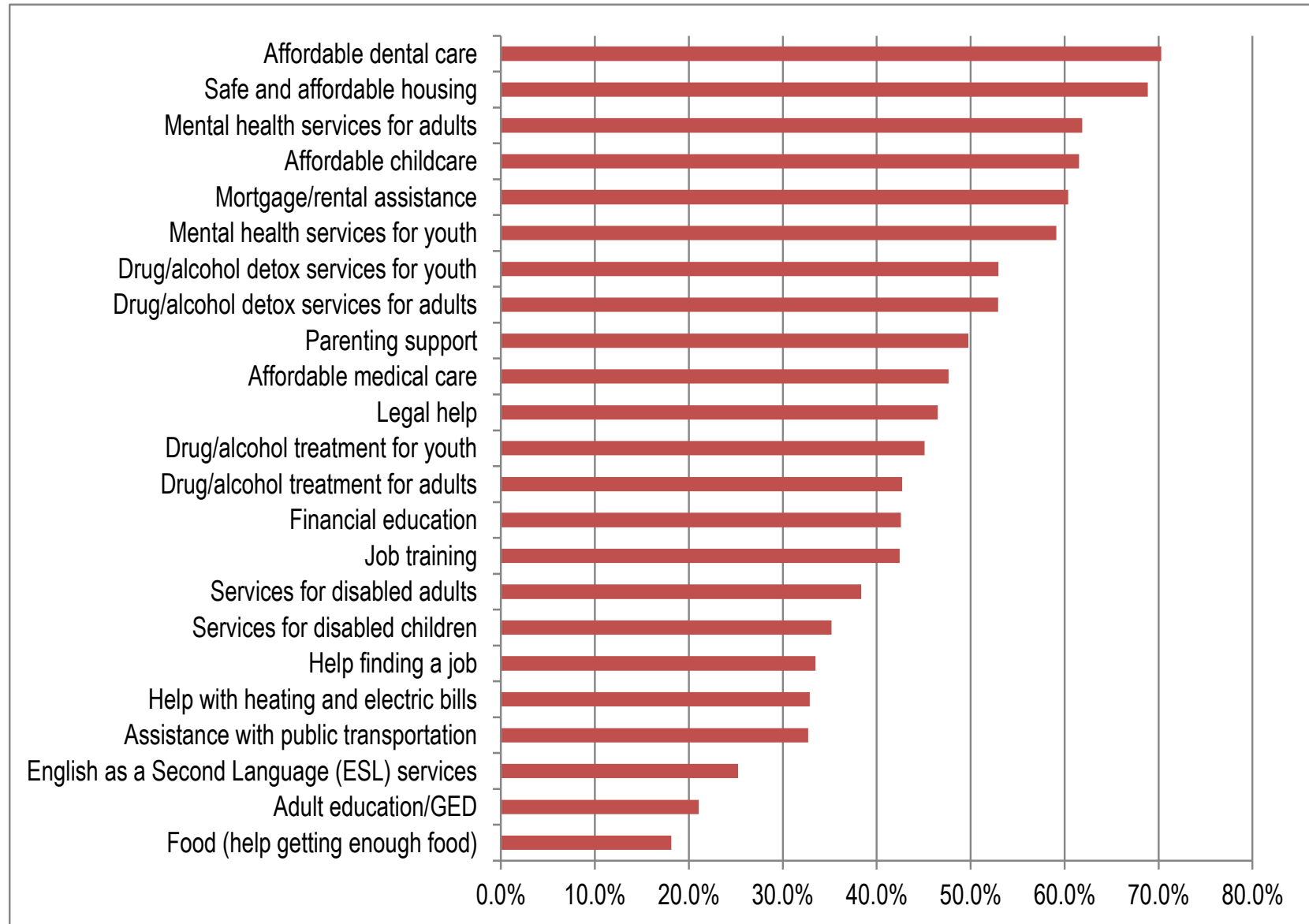


Table 7. % of Direct Service Providers by Perceived Level of Ease to Access by Service

Service	# of Responses	Not Easy to Access	Somewhat Easy to Access	Very Easy to Access
Affordable dental care	212	70.3%	24.5%	5.2%
Safe and affordable housing	215	68.8%	27.4%	3.7%
Mental health services for adults	215	61.9%	34.4%	3.7%
Affordable childcare	208	61.5%	34.1%	4.3%
Mortgage/rental assistance	212	60.4%	31.6%	8.0%
Mental health services for youth	208	59.1%	35.6%	5.3%
Drug/alcohol detox services for youth	204	52.9%	41.7%	5.4%
Drug/alcohol detox services for adults	206	52.9%	40.3%	6.8%
Parenting support	205	49.8%	45.4%	4.9%
Affordable medical care	214	47.7%	41.1%	11.2%
Legal help	213	46.5%	45.1%	8.5%
Drug/alcohol treatment for youth	204	45.1%	47.1%	7.8%
Drug/alcohol treatment for adults	206	42.7%	50.0%	7.3%
Financial education	209	42.6%	48.8%	8.6%
Job training	212	42.5%	50.5%	7.1%
Services for disabled adults	206	38.3%	53.4%	8.3%
Services for disabled children	199	35.2%	54.3%	10.6%
Help finding a job	212	33.5%	53.8%	12.7%
Help with heating and electric bills	213	32.9%	56.3%	10.8%
Assistance with public transportation	211	32.7%	53.6%	13.7%
English as a Second Language (ESL) services	202	25.2%	60.4%	14.4%
Adult education/GED	209	21.1%	58.9%	20.1%
Food (help getting enough food)	215	18.1%	59.5%	22.3%

Barriers to Service Access

Respondents were asked to indicate which barriers exist that may limit clients in accessing services. Listed below is each barrier to service with the top services that direct service providers believe it impacts. Table 8 presents the proportion of direct services providers believing a barrier to access exists for each service area.

“Hours are inconvenient” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Food (help getting enough food) (11.8%)
- Adult education/GED (8.7%)
- Affordable dental care (8.0%)
- Help with heating and electricity bills (8.0%)

“Lack of transportation to the service” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Food (help getting enough food) (25.6%)
- Mental health services for adults (23.5%)
- Mental health services for children (22.5%)
- Help finding a job (21.1%)

“Cost is prohibitive” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Affordable dental care (27.7%)
- Affordable medical care (24.2%)
- Safe and affordable housing (21.1%)
- Affordable childcare (20.1%)

“Waiting list is too long” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Safe and affordable housing (52.2%)
- Mortgage/rent assistance (39.8%)
- Drug/alcohol treatment for adults (19.7%)
- Drug/alcohol detox services for adults (19.4%)

“Language barriers” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Mortgage/rental assistance (10.4%)
- Mental health services for adults (10.0%)
- Safe and affordable housing (9.3%)
- Affordable medical care (9.0%)
- Affordable dental care (9.0%)

“The location of the service is prohibitive” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Food (help getting enough food) (13.1%)
- Mental health services for adults (11.4%)
- Affordable dental care (11.4%)
- Drug/alcohol detox services for youth (10.4%)
- Drug/alcohol detox services for adults (10.4%)
- Affordable medical care (10.4%)

“Lack of childcare” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Help finding a job (13.5%)
- Adult education/GED (11.4%)
- Mental health services for adults (10.7%)
- Job training (10.4%)

“The service is not available” was most likely to be identified for the following services:

- Affordable dental care (18.7%)
- Mortgage/rental assistance (16.6%)
- Affordable childcare (15.9%)
- Financial education (14.9%)

Respondents were given the opportunity to provide additional comments regarding barriers to access to services in Snohomish County. Six respondents chose to do so. Their unedited responses are below:

- choices of responses not all-enclusive.
- Either too limited or not appropriate for the population
- ESL--Seems like there are not enough services equipt to work with non-english speking clients. This would seem to be an area where engaging the community may be most cost effective. Volunteer translators?
- Lack Transitional houseing for Mental Health.
- Sliding fee or low coast legal help has a long waiting list, as do many of the other categories
- We continue to struggle with language barriers; many programs are full

Table 8. % of Direct Service Providers by Barriers to Access by Service Areas

	Hours are inconvenient	Lack of transportation to the service	Cost is prohibitive	Waiting list is too long	Language barriers	The location of the service is prohibitive	Lack of childcare	The service is not available
Adult education/GED	8.7%	16.6%	10.0%	4.5%	5.2%	7.3%	11.4%	3.8%
Affordable childcare	6.2%	9.0%	20.1%	10.0%	4.8%	4.8%	5.2%	15.9%
Affordable dental care	8.0%	16.6%	27.7%	11.8%	9.0%	11.4%	6.2%	18.7%
Affordable medical care	7.3%	15.9%	24.2%	10.4%	9.0%	10.4%	6.9%	9.7%
Assistance with public transportation	5.9%	12.1%	6.2%	4.2%	5.9%	6.2%	2.8%	11.4%
Drug/alcohol detox services for adults	3.8%	15.2%	14.9%	19.4%	4.5%	10.4%	5.9%	10.4%
Drug/alcohol detox services for youth	3.5%	14.2%	12.1%	15.9%	4.2%	10.4%	2.4%	10.4%
Drug/alcohol treatment for children	3.5%	15.6%	14.5%	14.9%	4.5%	10.0%	1.4%	8.7%
Drug/alcohol treatment for adults	3.8%	18.3%	18.0%	19.7%	5.2%	10.0%	7.3%	7.6%
English as a Second Language (ESL) services	5.9%	10.0%	3.5%	2.4%	4.8%	4.8%	5.5%	5.9%
Financial education	5.9%	11.1%	4.5%	3.8%	4.8%	4.8%	8.0%	14.9%
Food (help getting enough food)	11.8%	25.6%	1.7%	3.8%	7.3%	13.1%	2.8%	3.5%
Help finding a job	7.3%	21.1%	1.7%	5.5%	8.3%	8.3%	13.5%	7.6%
Help with heating and electricity bills	8.0%	13.8%	8.7%	15.9%	6.6%	5.2%	4.2%	8.0%
Job training	6.6%	20.4%	5.2%	6.2%	8.7%	9.0%	10.4%	9.0%
Legal help	7.3%	12.5%	14.2%	10.4%	5.5%	6.6%	5.2%	9.0%
Mental health services for adults	7.3%	23.5%	17.6%	14.9%	10.0%	11.4%	10.7%	14.2%
Mental health services for children	6.2%	22.5%	14.5%	12.1%	6.6%	10.0%	4.2%	11.1%
Mortgage/rental assistance	5.9%	18.0%	10.0%	39.8%	10.4%	6.9%	7.3%	16.6%
Parenting support	6.6%	12.5%	5.2%	5.2%	6.6%	6.6%	8.7%	12.1%
Safe and affordable housing	3.1%	12.8%	21.1%	52.2%	9.3%	5.2%	4.2%	11.1%
Services for disabled adults	3.1%	15.2%	6.6%	8.7%	3.5%	4.2%	3.1%	8.0%
Services for disabled children	3.8%	12.5%	5.9%	6.6%	3.5%	3.8%	2.1%	7.6%

Strengths and Barriers to Service Delivery within Snohomish County

Respondents were given a list of conditions and asked to identify how much of a strength or barrier for the County overall in providing services to clients that they believed each one to be. The most likely identified largest barriers and strengths are listed below. Figure 6 presents the proportion of respondents indicating each condition as a large barrier or large strength to service delivery. Table 9 presents the proportion of respondents by each condition by its perceived strength.

The following were most likely to be identified by respondents as being a “large barrier” to providing services to clients:

- Adequate funding for programs (48.9%)
- Availability of funding for training (28.8%)
- Collaboration with mental health agencies (23.0%)
- Ability of agencies to share client data between each other to improve client services (20.0%)

The following were most likely to be identified by respondents as being a “large strength” in providing services to clients:

- Collaboration with crisis systems (e.g., emergency departments, law enforcement, EMS, Triage Center) (26.3%)
- Collaboration with Snohomish County Human Services Department (19.9%)
- Collaboration with education providers (12.4%)
- Ability and willingness of agencies to collaborate in seeking grants (12.1%)

Respondents were given the opportunity to provide additional conditions that they believed to be strengths or barriers to providing services to clients. Eight respondents chose to do so. Their unedited comments are as follows:

- Evidence based approaches for mental health services seem to be harmful instead of helpful because they discount the true needs of clients and that different approaches are needed for different needs.
- Funding is not available in many of these systems.
- Has to be accountability for individuals asking for help.
- I am not qualified to comment on above categories
- I believe that the only reason Granite Falls is still serving people is because of the school district and their grants. It has led to community collaboration and more successful coalitions and community partners and relationships. We are doing a lot with nothing. we have NO services here, they are all in Everett.
- I have seen a great shift in the past few years of greater collaboration amongst service providers. We have some very strong collaborations and some general collaborations. I really like having all of the resources available to clients. As for funding--we can always use more to do more. I really appreciate how approachable and supportive the Human Services Dept is in co-creating programs for clients. The ability to have straight forward conversations even when funding is short is what leads to innovative solutions.
- The county doesn't have a lot of excess money for many of these programs

- When we hear about things from our wonderful county contact, we hear about them too late to get the word out to everyone. Please, please tell us earlier! 1 week or 2 days before the event or service is not enough time -- especially when we need to communicate through an interpreter, or have families that don't have e-mail & we need to send to them via US mail. Spanish interpretations have been great, but we need other languages, too. Many thanks in advance because our county contact is generally VERY supportive. Thanks, Sno Co!

Figure 6. Proportion of Direct Service Providers Identifying Conditions as a Large Strength or a Large Barrier to Delivering Services to Clients in Snohomish County

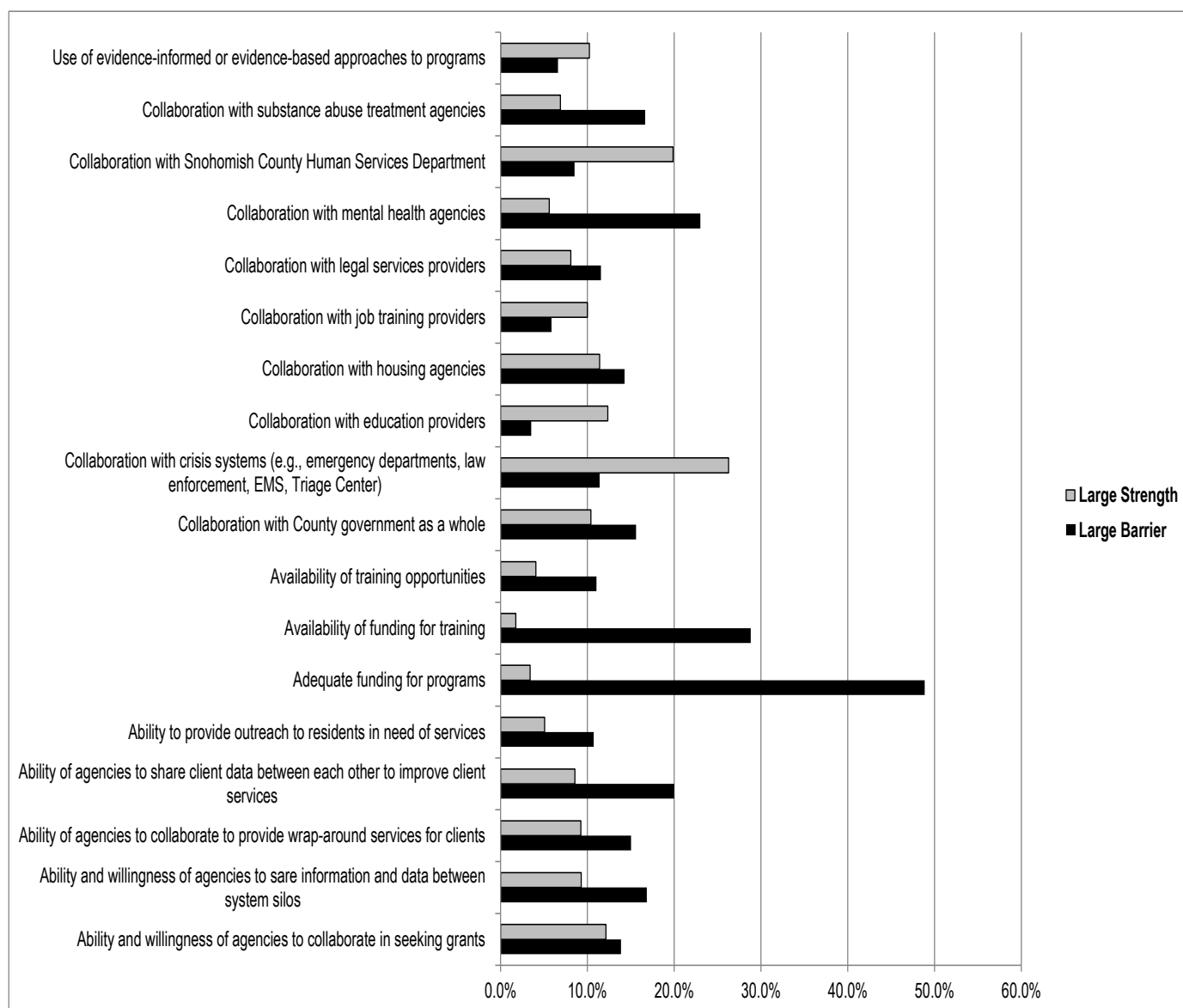


Table 9. Condition by Proportion of Direct Service Providers by Perceived Level of Strength

	# of responses	Large Barrier	Moderate Barrier	Small Barrier	Large Strength	Moderate Strength	Small Strength	Not Sure
Ability and willingness of agencies to collaborate in seeking grants	173	13.9%	12.7%	11.6%	12.1%	10.4%	13.3%	26.0%
Ability and willingness of agencies to share information and data between system silos	172	16.9%	17.4%	12.2%	9.3%	12.2%	9.9%	22.1%
Ability of agencies to collaborate to provide wrap-around services for clients	173	15.0%	16.8%	11.0%	9.2%	17.9%	15.6%	14.5%
Ability of agencies to share client data between each other to improve client services	175	20.0%	20.0%	13.7%	8.6%	11.4%	12.6%	13.7%
Ability to provide outreach to residents in need of services	177	10.7%	23.2%	11.3%	5.1%	28.8%	11.9%	9.0%
Adequate funding for programs	176	48.9%	20.5%	5.7%	3.4%	3.4%	9.1%	9.1%
Availability of funding for training	170	28.8%	18.8%	15.3%	1.8%	6.5%	12.4%	16.5%
Availability of training opportunities	172	11.0%	27.3%	16.3%	4.1%	11.0%	15.1%	15.1%
Collaboration with County government as a whole	173	15.6%	9.2%	13.9%	10.4%	20.8%	12.7%	17.3%
Collaboration with crisis systems (e.g., emergency departments, law enforcement, EMS, Triage Center)	175	11.4%	5.7%	9.7%	26.3%	22.3%	9.1%	15.4%
Collaboration with education providers	170	3.5%	10.0%	13.5%	12.4%	25.3%	15.9%	19.4%
Collaboration with housing agencies	175	14.3%	17.7%	14.3%	11.4%	17.1%	14.3%	10.9%
Collaboration with job training providers	170	5.9%	12.4%	10.6%	10.0%	22.9%	16.5%	21.8%
Collaboration with legal services providers	173	11.6%	13.9%	14.5%	8.1%	15.6%	15.0%	21.4%
Collaboration with mental health agencies	178	23.0%	21.3%	9.6%	5.6%	16.9%	14.0%	9.6%
Collaboration with Snohomish County Human Services Department	176	8.5%	8.0%	11.4%	19.9%	21.6%	15.3%	15.3%
Collaboration with substance abuse treatment agencies	174	16.7%	17.8%	12.6%	6.9%	17.8%	12.1%	16.1%
Use of evidence-informed or evidence-based approaches to programs	166	6.6%	9.0%	12.0%	10.2%	25.3%	11.4%	25.3%

“What are you doing, lady? [as I extend my hand to introduce myself]. People like you don’t shake hands with people like me. No one has shaken my hand in years.”

~Comment from man experiencing homelessness

Residents in Poverty

Residents in Poverty Interviews

Methodology

The Residents in Poverty Interview Assessment Tool was designed by the CAP Program Manager and the Research Manager in the Snohomish County Human Services Department. Recognizing various levels of literacy as well as the knowledge that those residents most in need of services may be available in settings outside of the traditional social service delivery settings, this tool was designed for face-to-face in-person individual interviews with citizens in Snohomish County who were in poverty. In addition to asking basic demographic information, the interview tool included questions related to access to services, housing and homelessness, medical and dental care, employment, transportation and barriers to obtaining services. Additionally, all interviewees were afforded the opportunity to provide additional qualitative information about their experiences with services in Snohomish County as well as any recommendations they had for improvements.

After reviewing data from the Census Bureau on those languages most commonly spoken in Snohomish County and in collaboration with the Independent Living Center of Snohomish County and Refugee and Immigrant Services Northwest to determine the languages most commonly spoken by their clients, the interview assessment tool was translated into seven languages other than English: Amharic, Arabic, Spanish, French, Nepalese, Russian and Vietnamese.

The time burden for these interviews was estimated at 45 minutes per interview with the understanding that some citizens may need more time in which to

tell their stories. Interviews were conducted primarily by the CAP Program Manager and the Research Manager of the Snohomish County Human Services Department. Interviews with citizens whose primary language was other than English were conducted by members of the respective ethnic groups so that cultural nuances could be adequately addressed.

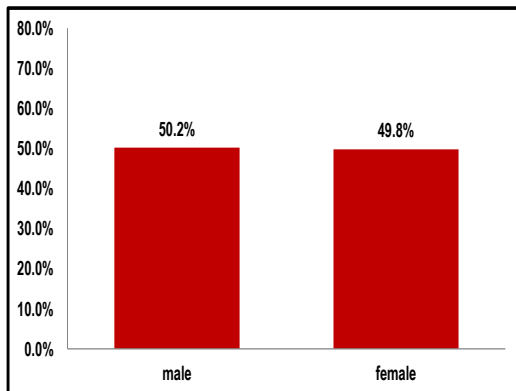
In order to fully understand the needs of impoverished residents across Snohomish County, a representative sample based on geographic location was taken. At about the same time that these interviews were being planned, the county faced the SR 530 Slide Incident. Knowing that there were numerous aid groups serving citizens who had been impacted by this disaster within the towns of Darrington and Oso and not wanting to place further burden on these communities, these municipalities were omitted from the interview selection sites. Interviews were conducted at senior centers, family support centers, homeless shelters, the Snohomish County Jail, the Denney Juvenile Justice Center, community health clinics, community dental clinics, DSHS local offices, Snohomish County Department of Human Services, domestic violence shelters, food banks, Everett Transit Station, Refugee and Immigrant Services Northwest, homeless youth centers, Project Homeless Connect, homeless encampments, and on the street both escorted by local law enforcement and unescorted. All interviews were conducted between March 2014 and August 2015.

Results

Demographics

Two hundred and twenty-two in-person interviews were conducted with Snohomish County residents who were in poverty.

Figure 7. % of Interviewees by Sex



*26 interviewees (11.7%)
reported being a Veteran.*

*Of these, 9 reported having
served combat duty.*

Figure 8. % of Interviewees by Age Group

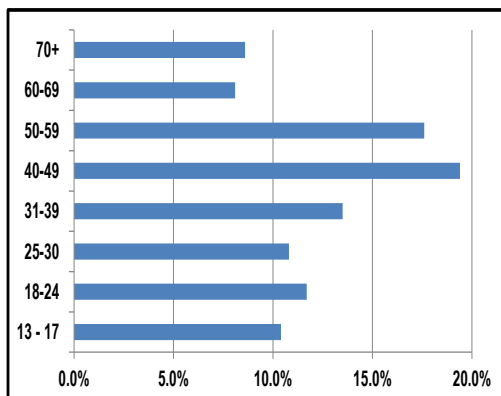


Figure 9. % of Interviewees by Education Level

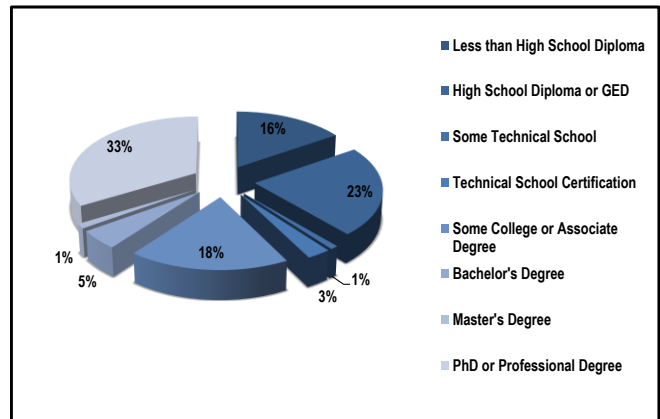


Figure 10. % of Interviewees by Marital Status

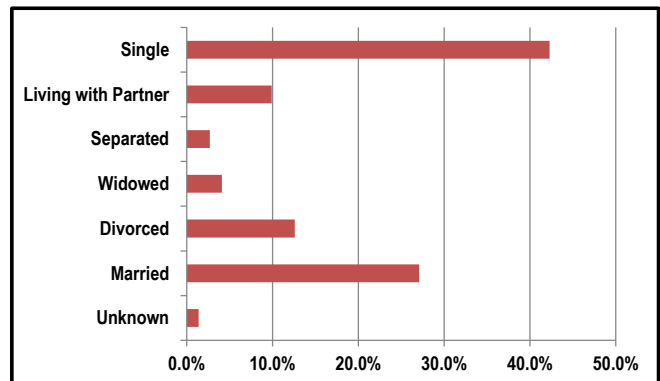
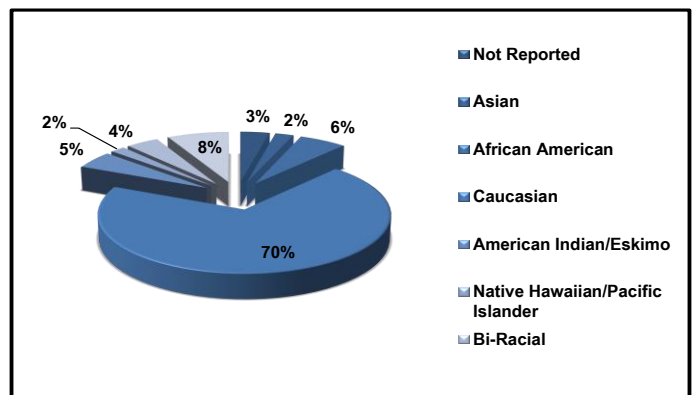


Figure 11. % of Interviewees by Race



*15.9% of interviewees reported having Hispanic, Latino
or other Spanish ancestry*

Health and Access to Medical Care

22.1 % of people interviewed for whom housing data were available reported being currently homeless. Of these, 56.5% reported having a mental health issue and 47.8% reported having a substance use issue.

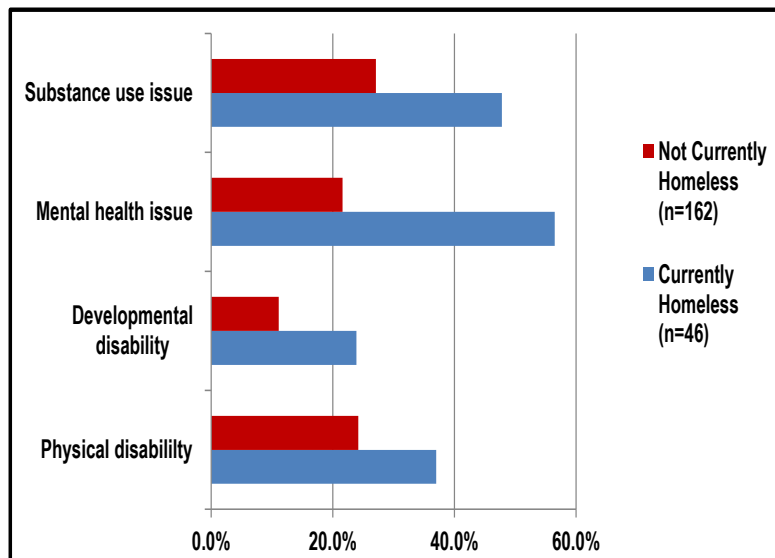
45.7% of those interviewed who were currently homeless reported not receiving regular medical care compared to 19.8% of those who were not currently homeless.

13.0% of those interviewed who were currently homeless reported receiving regular medical care from a primary care doctor compared to 40.1% of those who were not currently homeless.

Over 60% of all those interviewed had used the emergency department at least once in the past year.

52.3% of those who were currently homeless had used an ambulance in the past year; 20.9% of those who were not currently homeless had done the same.

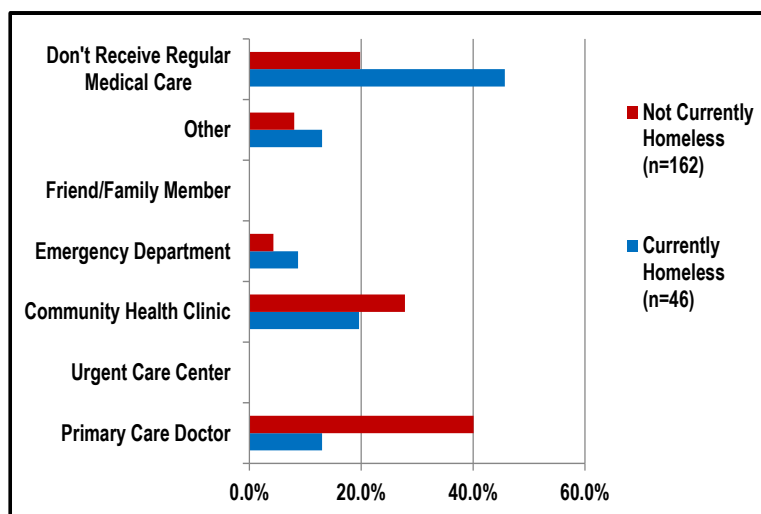
Figure 12. Presence of Condition as Self-Identified by Interviewees



"It's just very frustrating for me. When you finally get through to somebody, you try talking to them and they try explaining it to you. Your frustrations mount up. I don't know about you but I start crying on the phone and then I get angry because I am crying and it is like this whole whirlwind of emotions."

~Focus group participant describing experience trying to understand her medical benefits

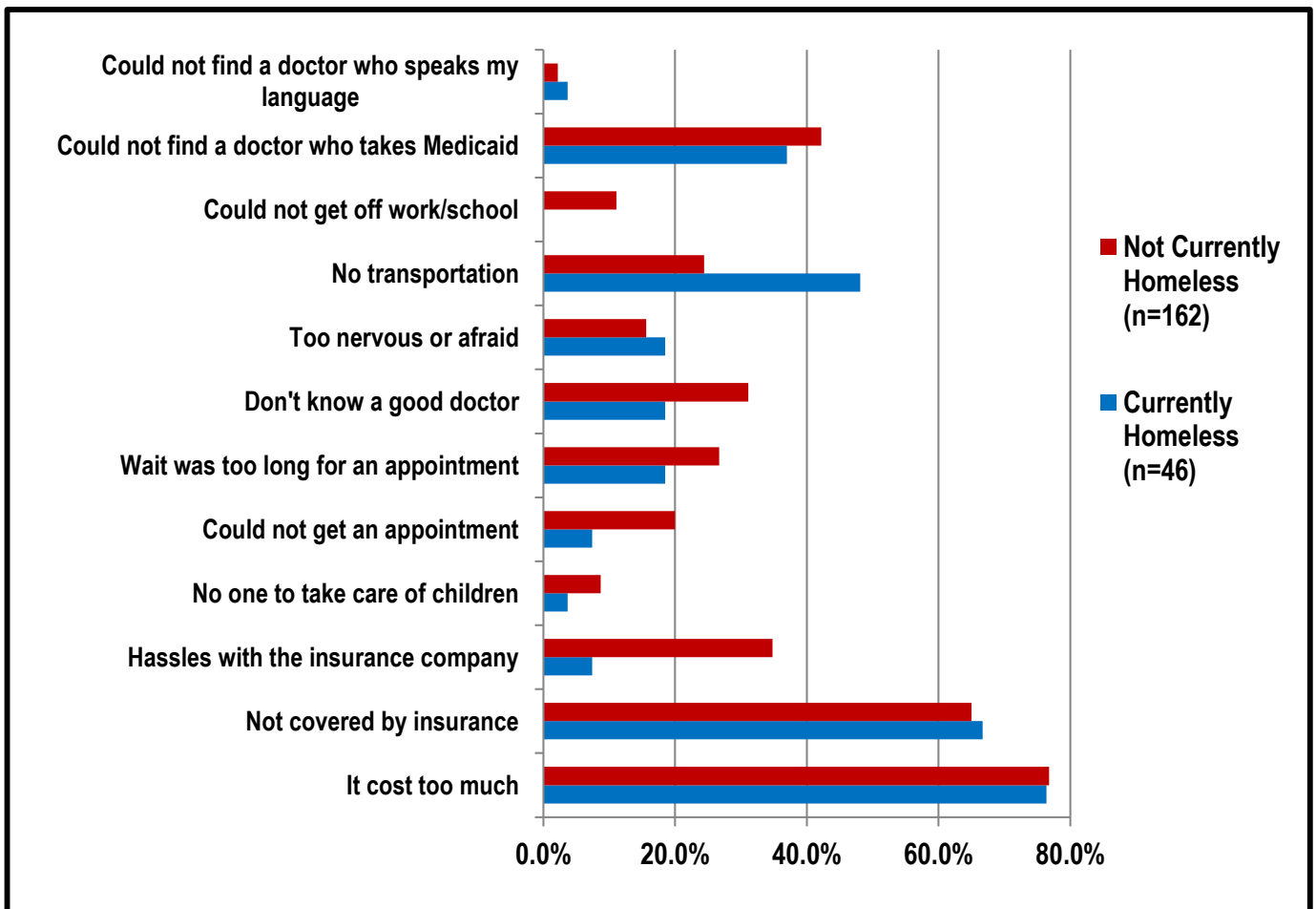
Figure 13. Source of Regular Healthcare as Reported by Interviewees



65.2% of those who were currently homeless reported that they or someone in their family needed medical help in the past year but did not get it; 37.5% of those who were not currently homeless reported the same.

53.5% of those who were currently homeless reported that they had gone without a prescription in the past year because they could not afford to pay for it; 34.2% of those who were not currently homeless reported the same.

Figure 14. Barriers to Receiving Medical Care for Those Interviewees Who Needed Medical Care in the Past Year and Did Not Receive It



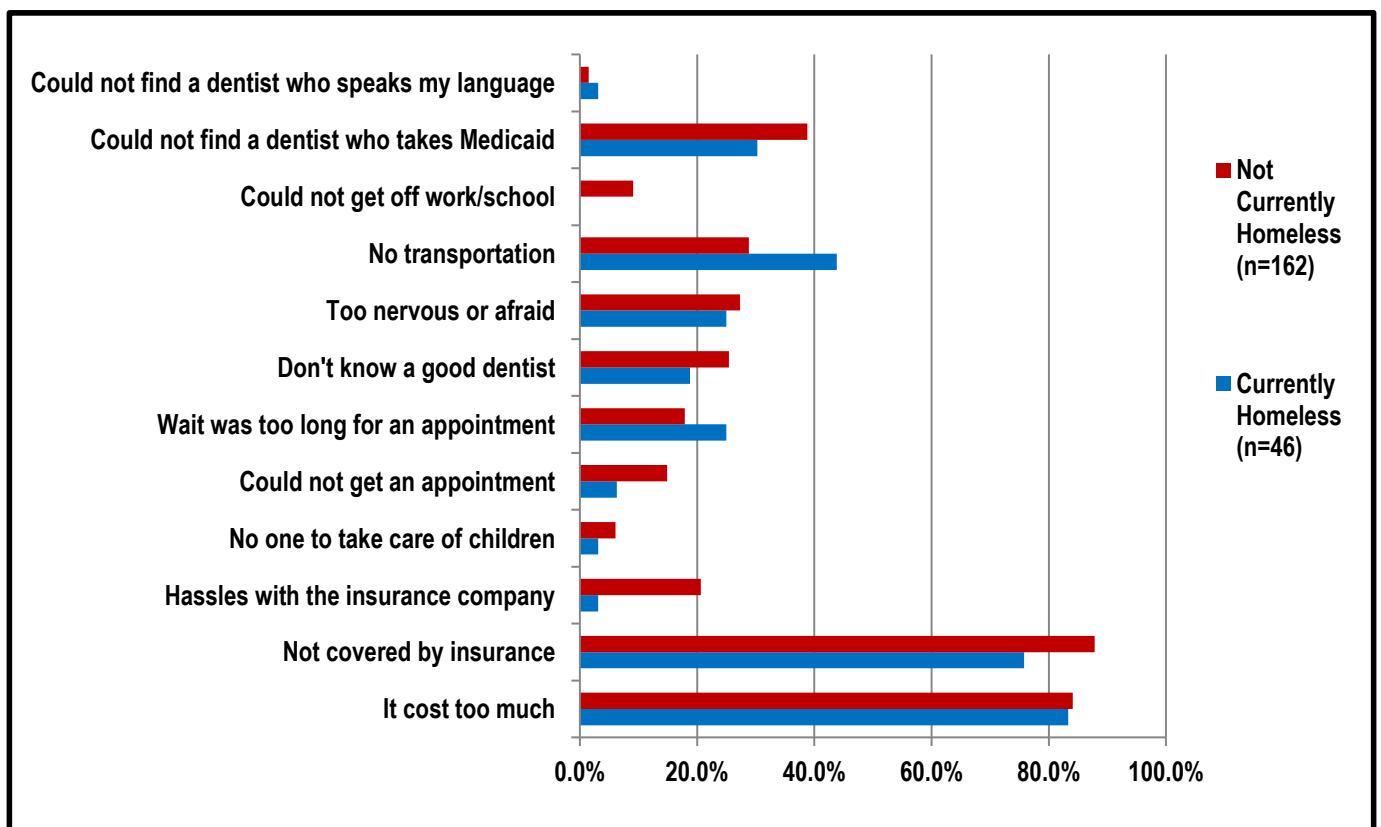
Dental Health

78.3% of those who were currently homeless reported that they or someone in their family needed dental help in the past year but did not get it; 52.5% of those who were not currently homeless reported the same.

68.2% of those who were currently homeless reported that they do not receive regular dental care; 41.2% of those who were not currently homeless reported the same.

28.3% of those who were currently homeless reported having dental insurance; 36.6% of those who were not currently homeless reported the same.

Figure 15. Barriers to Receiving Dental Care for Those Interviewees Who Needed Dental Care in the Past Year and Did Not Receive It



Transportation

45.7% of those who were currently homeless reported using public transportation “almost every day” compared to 21.2% who were not currently homeless.

Over 60% of all interviewees reported that there was a bus stop within walking distance to the place where they stayed. Over one-quarter of those who were currently homeless didn’t know if there was a bus stop close to them.

“If you live in the Everett Transit system area, you have more access to things. If you are outside of Everett, it is a lot more difficult even though you are still in Snohomish County to get to any of your programs because they are all based here in Everett. If you don’t have transportation, you’re out of luck”

~Focus group participant describing barriers to accessing services

Figure 16. Barriers to Using Public Transportation

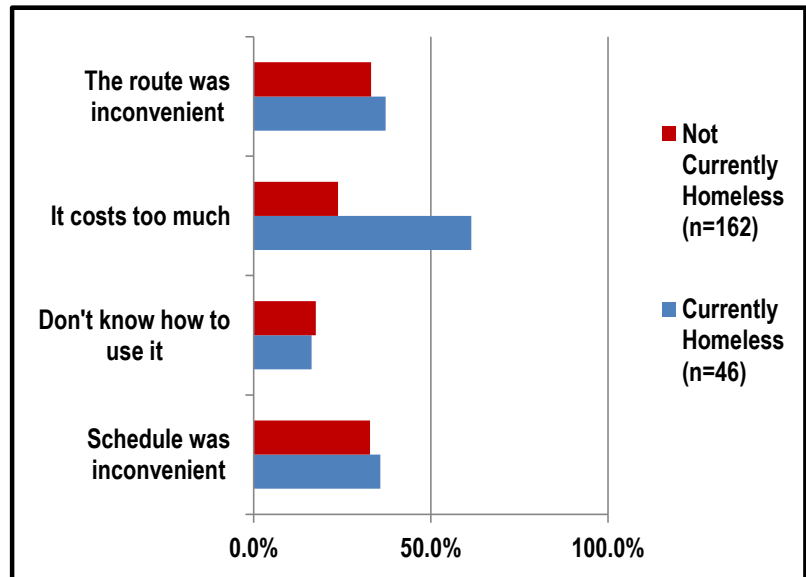
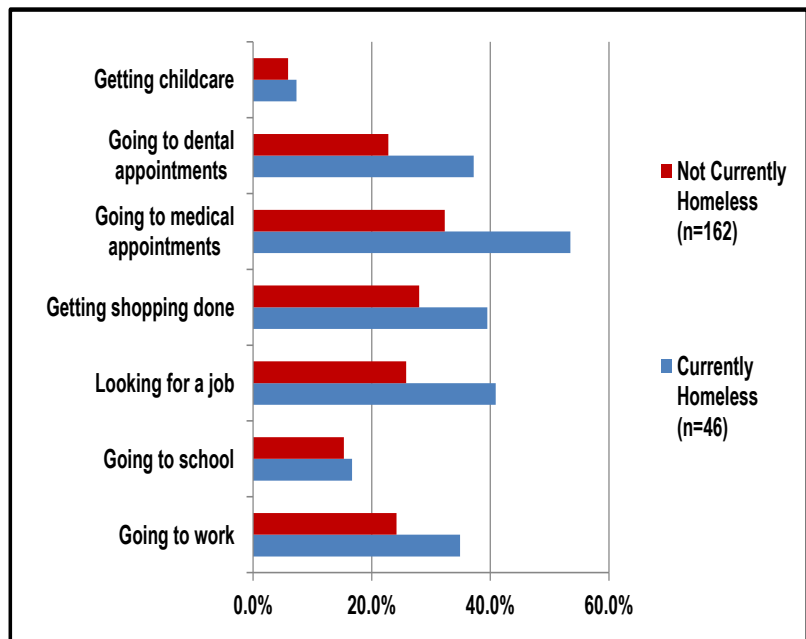


Figure 17. Problems Caused by Lack of Transportation as Identified by Interviewees



Housing and Homelessness

33.0% of all interviewees reported having been homeless at least once in the past year.

46.2% of all interviewees reported that their monthly housing expenses (including rent/mortgage, utilities, taxes) were more than one-third of their households' monthly income.

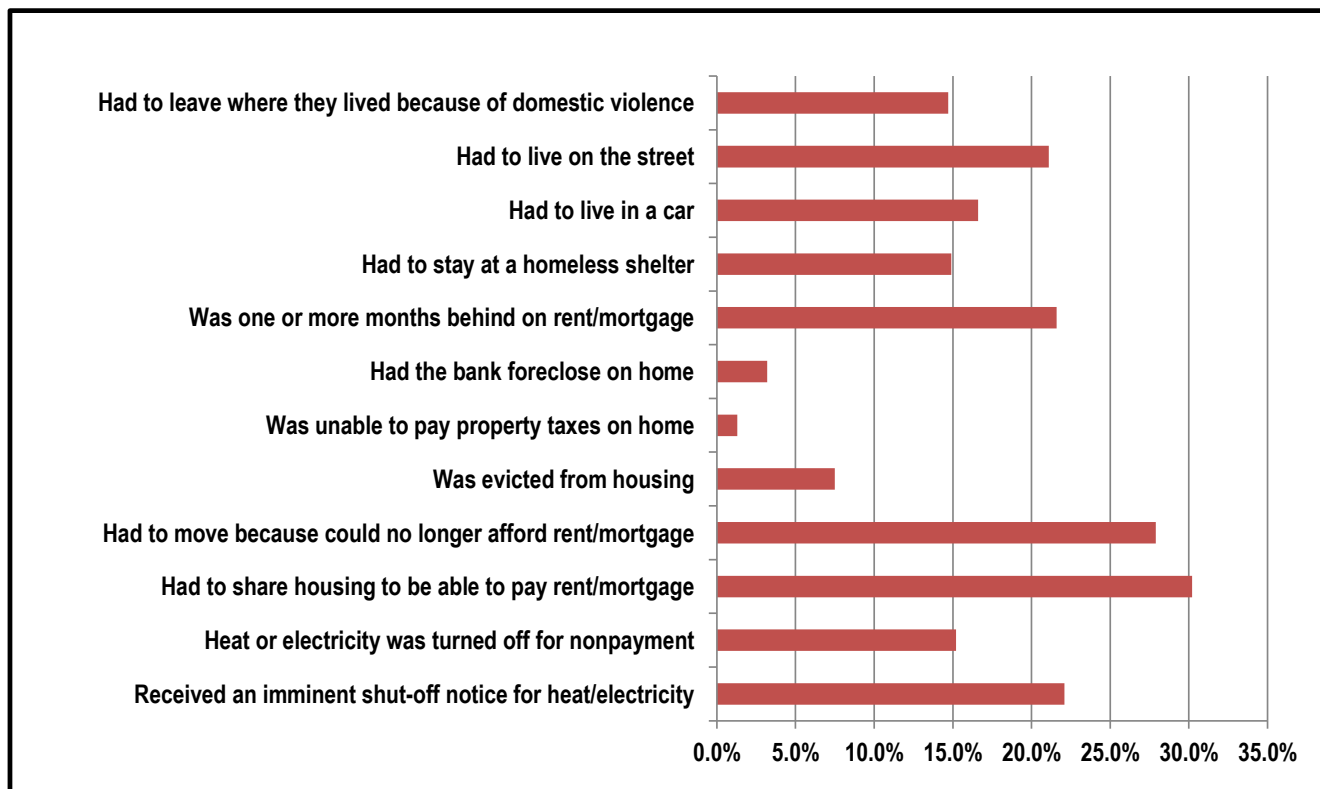
45.8% of all interviewees reported that they would have somewhere safe to go if they were evacuated or displaced.

83.6% of all interviewees reported feeling safe where they were staying now.

"We need some kind of transitional housing because if you can't afford to live somewhere even after getting an income, you're gonna remain homeless."

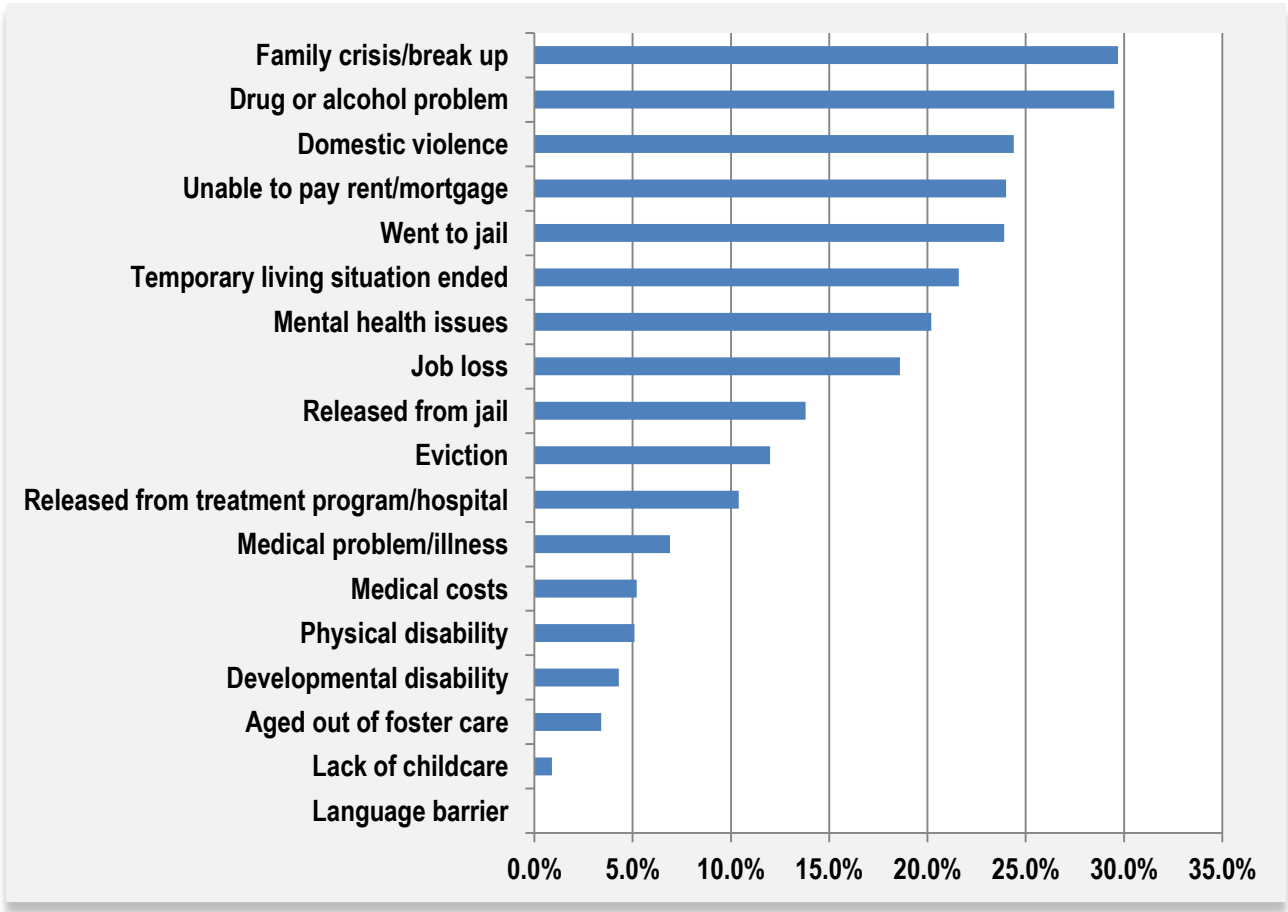
~Comment from homeless focus group participant

Figure 18. Housing Issues that Have Occurred in the Past Year as Identified by Interviewees



For those interviewees that reported having been homeless at least once in the past year, they identified the following situations as contributing to their homelessness.

Figure 19. Conditions Contributing to Homelessness in Past Year

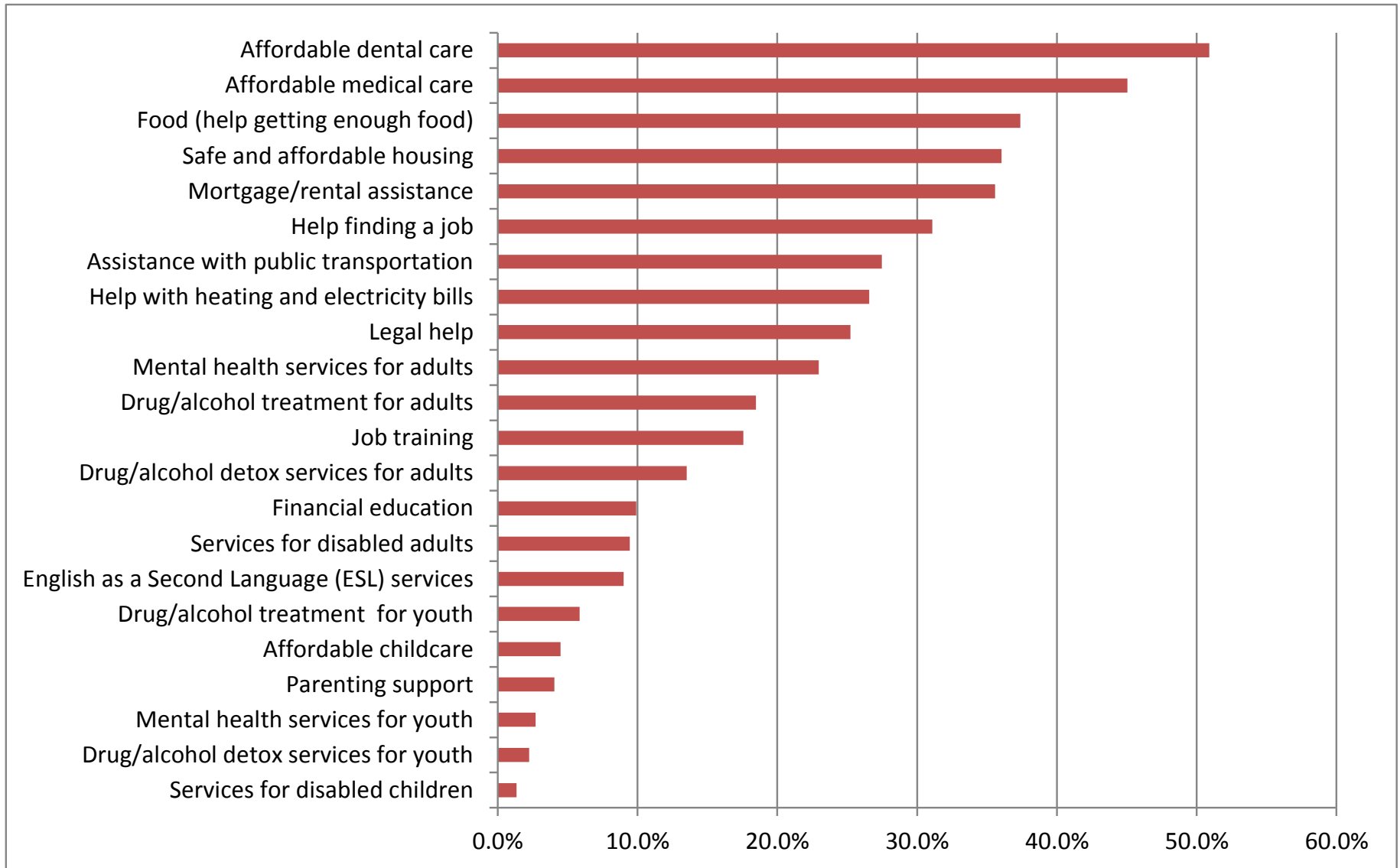


“Nobody wants me; I just need a family.”
~Comment from a mentally ill boy experiencing homelessness

“There are too many people in Everett walking down the road with their heads hung in shame. Don’t judge them, they are people too. Just remember that before you look away from them; when you look away, it just hurts.”

~Comment from a man experiencing homelessness in Everett

Figure 20. Service Areas by Proportion of Interviewees Who Believe There Is a Large Need for Services in Snohomish County



Barriers to Service Access

Residents were asked to indicate which barriers exist that limited their abilities to access services. Listed below is each barrier to service with the top services that residents believe it impacts.

“Hours are inconvenient” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Drug/alcohol detox services for your (20.0%)
- Assistance with public transportation (16.4%)
- Drug/alcohol treatment for adults (14.6%)
- Help finding a job (11.6%)
- Services for disabled adults (9.5%)

“Lack of transportation to the service” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Drug/alcohol treatment for adults (26.8%)
- Help finding a job (24.6%)
- Affordable medical care (24.0%)
- Affordable dental care (23.0%)
- Food (help getting enough food) (22.9%)

“Cost is prohibitive” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Affordable dental care (76.1%)
- Affordable medical care (66.0%)
- Drug/alcohol treatment for adults (36.6%)
- Safe and affordable housing (35.0%)
- Help with heating/electricity bills (33.9%)

“Waiting list is too long” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Safe and affordable housing (46.3%)
- Drug/alcohol detox services for adults (40.0%)
- Drug/alcohol treatment for adults (34.1%)
- Mortgage/rental assistance (21.5%)
- Services for disabled adults (19.0%)

“Language barriers” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Affordable childcare (60.0%)
- ESL services (30.0%)
- Parenting support (22.2%)
- Financial education (9.1%)

“The location of the service is prohibitive” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Drug/alcohol detox services for youth (20.0%)
- Services for disabled adults (19.0%)
- Drug/alcohol treatment services for adults (17.1%)
- Mental health services for youth (16.7%)
- Financial education (13.6%)

“Lack of childcare” was most likely to be a barrier to the following services:

- Affordable childcare (30.0%)
- Parenting support (22.2%)
- ESL services (10.0%)
- Financial education (9.1%)

“The service is not available” was most likely to be identified for the following services:

- Safe and affordable housing (43.8%)
- Services for disabled adults (38.1%)
- Mortgage/rental assistance (36.7%)
- Affordable dental care (23.0%)
- Drug/alcohol detox services for youth (20.0%)

Comparisons between Actual and Perceived Services Needs

Residents in poverty were asked to choose from a menu of choices which services they or someone in their families had needed in the past year. A question on the surveys distributed to elected officials, executive directors and direct service providers asked respondents to indicate their perceived level of need for the same of client services.

When looking at the top five services utilized by residents in the past year compared to the top five perceived service needs by elected officials, executive directors and direct service providers, differences emerged. Residents were most likely to indicate that they had a need for affordable dental and medical care in the past year; however, medical and dental care did not reach the top five perceived needed services by the other stakeholder groups. The top five services used by residents and their households in the past year are presented below along with the top five areas having the largest need for services as perceived by executive directors, elected officials and direct service providers.

Table 10 presents the actual and perceived services needs by the three major stakeholder groups while Table 11 presents the number of residents needing services in the past year by the barriers to accessing each as perceived by residents and direct service providers.

Table 10. Actual and Perceived Services Needs as Perceived by Stakeholder Groups

Services Needed in the Past Year	Areas Having a "Large Need" for Services	
Interviewed Residents	Elected Officials	Direct Service Providers
Affordable Dental Care (50.5%)	Mental Health (66.7%)	Mental Health (68.9%)
Affordable Medical Care (44.6%)	Employment (61.9%)	Chemical Dependency (68.2%)
Food (36.9%)	Chemical Dependency (60.3%)	Housing (57.4%)
Safe and Affordable Housing (36.0%)	Housing (55.6%)	Homelessness (52.9%)
Mortgage/Rent Assistance (35.6%)	Homelessness (54.0%)	Employment (51.6%)

*"I don't want to be like this at all but I am still a person. [crying] The paramedics and police and doctors say they don't want to see me anymore. That makes me sad. I used to be like you; I used to be a good guy with a good job and my s**t together but then it all went downhill when I blew out my back. I started taking pain pills and then they took me. Now no one even wants to look at me. I'm sad and I'm scared and I don't know where to go for help. I pray to God every night that I will wake up in the morning but then I pray that I won't. Thank you for listening to me. You're the nicest thing that's come along in a long time."*

~Comment from a man experiencing homelessness

Table 11. Comparison of Barriers to Service Access between Residents and Direct Service Providers

	# Residents Stating They Needed This in the Past Year	Hours are inconvenient		Lack of transportation to the service		Cost is prohibitive		Waiting list is too long	
		Direct Service Providers	Residents	Direct Service Providers	Residents	Direct Service Providers	Residents	Direct Service Providers	Residents
Affordable childcare	10	6.2%	0.0%	9.0%	10.0%	20.1%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Affordable dental care	113	8.0%	7.1%	16.6%	23.0%	27.7%	76.1%	11.8%	15.0%
Affordable medical care	100	7.3%	7.0%	15.9%	24.0%	24.2%	66.0%	10.4%	13.0%
Assistance with public transportation	61	5.9%	16.4%	12.1%	19.7%	6.2%	29.5%	4.2%	4.9%
Drug/alcohol detox services for adults	30	3.8%	3.3%	15.2%	16.7%	14.9%	23.3%	19.4%	40.0%
Drug/alcohol detox services for youth	5	3.5%	20.0%	14.2%	0.0%	12.1%	0.0%	15.9%	0.0%
Drug/alcohol treatment for youth	13	3.5%	0.0%	15.6%	0.0%	14.5%	7.7%	14.9%	0.0%
Drug/alcohol treatment for adults	41	3.8%	14.6%	18.3%	26.8%	18.0%	36.6%	19.7%	34.1%
English as a Second Language (ESL) services	20	5.9%	5.0%	10.0%	10.0%	3.5%	10.0%	2.4%	5.0%
Financial education	22	5.9%	9.1%	11.1%	18.2%	4.5%	18.2%	3.8%	9.1%
Food (help getting enough food)	83	11.8%	8.4%	25.6%	22.9%	1.7%	22.9%	3.8%	4.8%
Help finding a job	69	7.3%	11.6%	21.1%	24.6%	1.7%	5.8%	5.5%	5.8%
Help with heating and electricity bills	59	8.0%	1.7%	13.8%	15.3%	8.7%	33.9%	15.9%	10.2%
Job training	39	6.6%	7.7%	20.4%	20.5%	5.2%	10.3%	6.2%	7.7%
Legal help	56	7.3%	5.4%	12.5%	7.1%	14.2%	30.4%	10.4%	10.7%
Mental health services for adults	51	7.3%	7.8%	23.5%	13.7%	17.6%	15.7%	14.9%	7.8%
Mental health services for youth	6	6.2%	0.0%	22.5%	0.0%	14.5%	16.7%	12.1%	16.7%
Mortgage/rental assistance	79	5.9%	7.6%	18.0%	12.7%	10.0%	32.9%	39.8%	21.5%
Parenting support	9	6.6%	0.0%	12.5%	11.1%	5.2%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%
Safe and affordable housing	80	3.1%	8.8%	12.8%	17.5%	21.1%	35.0%	52.2%	46.3%
Services for disabled adults	21	3.1%	9.5%	15.2%	19.0%	6.6%	28.6%	8.7%	19.0%
Services for disabled children	3	3.8%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%

The differing perceptions between the groups highlight the need for continued conversations at all levels in the county and amongst all relevant stakeholders to develop a common appreciation of the issues faced by those who are living in poverty. With a unified understanding of the needs faced by this community's most marginalized and vulnerable residents, we can enhance our current programs to target the underlying causes and symptoms of poverty in ways that make a difference.

'After working in community outreach programs in Snohomish County for the past 10 years, I have noticed that a lot of clients set their own barriers to obtaining services. It is either that they don't want to do the work because they have become reliant on the state providing for them, there is no initiative or that they are waiting for someone else to do it for them.'

~Comment from direct service provider

"Give me something to do....anything or any project and I will do it. I may be homeless but I'm not stupid. I used to be a Boeing engineer but now I can't even go on job interviews because I can't find a place to do any laundry or take a shower and who would ever hire someone who looks like me? Even if one of the places here in town just needed help with a project for a day or two, I would do it. Probably even for no money because it would give me something to make me feel like I had purpose again."

~Comment from a man experiencing homelessness

“This is really cool that you are doing this. I hope that it makes a difference and that someone will care.”

~Comment from a man experiencing homelessness

“Thank you for listening to me. It was good to have a voice.”

~Comment from a woman experiencing homelessness

“Why are you even doing this? Do you think anyone will care what we have to say? “

~Comment from a man experiencing homelessness

Focus Groups

Methodology

Based on an initial analysis of the interviews conducted with the Residents in Poverty Interview Assessment Tool, it was determined that the primary needs of residents in poverty were access to healthcare (including medical, dental, mental health and substance use) and access to information about services. This information served as the underpinning for focus groups to delve more deeply into these issues.

The spirit of these focus groups was to “hear the voices” of all participants. Their experiences, ideas and recommendations related to healthcare services were believed to be crucial to the Community Needs Assessment process. Additionally, given the recognition by the county that first respondents play an integral role in addressing the health and social service needs of residents in poverty, an additional question was developed to address this issue. The specific questions asked of focus group participants included:

- What is working well in Snohomish County for clients accessing healthcare including medical, dental, mental health and substance use?
- What barriers exist in Snohomish County for clients accessing healthcare including medical, dental, mental health and substance use?
- What are your experiences with 2-1-1?
- What are your experiences with first responders including both law enforcement and EMS/fire?
- Where do you get information about services in Snohomish County? (asked of residents in poverty only)
- What recommendations do you have regarding services in Snohomish County?

Ten focus groups were scheduled between 2 October 2015 and 9 December 2015: two with elected officials/agency directors, two with direct service providers and six with residents living in poverty. Invitations to the focus groups were sent via email by the CAP Program Manager to all elected officials, agency directors and direct service providers to whom the previous surveys had been sent. Citizens were recruited for focus group participation via flyers posted at local agencies as well as by invitations sent to social service agencies by the CAP Program Manager asking program staff to inform their clients of the focus groups. Citizen focus groups were scheduled to be conducted at sites located across each quadrant of the county so as to make resident participation as easy as possible. Additionally, Snohomish County residents who participated in focus groups were served lunch and given a \$10 gift card to either Fred Meyers or Target.

In addition to the focus group facilitator, a scribe was present to record participant comments. When the start time for the group arrived, the focus group facilitator introduced herself and the scribe, discussed confidentiality among group members and anonymity of responses, and addressed related questions.

All notes from the focus groups were transcribed by the scribe. A content analysis of responses was conducted with responses to focus group questions being separated into thematic areas. The two project leaders performed independent manual content analyses. They compared and contrasted the emerging thematic areas that arose until consensus was reached regarding thematic label.

The subjective nature of this analysis is recognized; however, it does allow for a concise overview of participant responses.

Summary of Participant Responses

Ten focus groups were conducted: two with elected officials/agency directors, two with direct service providers and six with residents living in poverty. In total, 14 elected officials/executive directors participated as did 26 direct service providers and 59 impoverished residents.

In the following pages, participant responses to focus group questions are presented and analyzed. The major purpose of the analysis is to organize responses in such a way that overall patterns can emerge. Representative individual participant comments, transcribed verbatim, are provided. Misuses of language, slang terms, and incomplete sentences are all included so as to accurately present the true responses provided by participants. Any potentially identifying information was removed from participants' comments.

Question #1: What is working well in Snohomish County for clients accessing healthcare including medical, dental, mental health and substance use?

Elected Officials/Executive Directors

- Expansion of Medicaid has significantly improved access to medical and dental services for people living in poverty.
- The Community Health Clinic has expanded their capacity to provide dental care through expanded office hours and the provision of a new clinic and a walk-in clinic.
- Co-locating services is more effective and efficient in reaching remote-area clients.
- Children have good medical and dental coverage and access to care; more children are receiving vaccinations.
- The Local Planning Area provides good networking amongst the various agencies and disciplines withal working toward the same mission.
- Snohomish County providers and agencies are open to working together and communicate well with each other.

Direct Service Providers

- Children's medical and dental care and access to said services are convenient and comprehensive for those covered by Apple Health.
- There are strong multi-disciplinary and agency partnerships and collaborations. There are strong connections between community agencies.
- Communicating with clients through multiple methods (e.g., text, email, by phone, in person) is effective.
- The Community Health Clinic expanded dental clinics, evening hours and walk-in clinic have addressed a system capacity issue and a barrier to accessing dental care.

Residents Living in Poverty

- Services that facilitate better connection amongst community members, such as senior lunches and community meals, help decrease the cost burden of accessing a nutritious, warm meal and also provide personal connections.
- Co-locating services particularly for remote areas in the county helps mitigate access issues.
- Expanded agency capacity to provide services to clients in other geographically located areas other than Everett has helped in accessing health services.
- Expanded Medicaid for adults has increased coverage for medical and dental services. Children continue to have reliable access to care through Apple Health.
- Agencies, in particular libraries, that allow people who are homeless to use computers and charge their cell phones for free and don't chase them out are helpful.
- The community connections and support in remote Snohomish County are very strong; neighbors caring for neighbors provide the help that many need.
- Holiday programs for children are readily available and easily accessible.

"I agree completely with the collaboration here; it's fantastic and it's what I've always enjoyed about working in human services in this county."

"When I need something for my son, I find that I have a lot of resources for him. I have no problem getting him medical care; I have no problem getting his dental care. So when it comes to things for young children, I haven't had any problems find help when it's needed."

"Well, the food bank here is a really good food bank. It provides a bigger variety and better quality of food that you don't find at other food banks. They make potatoes and onions free for all so you have no reason to go hungry. There are always potatoes and onions."

"It is more like a personal support system which is not really government oriented. IT is more down at the bottom, people in their neighborhoods are taking care of each other or your church is taking care of you or you take care of your church. People are starting to pat each other on the back or have each other's back. Even compassion for the homeless....people have really stepped out and want to be there and make sure they are not freezing in the winter. For a couple of years, people were looking down on homeless people and calling them names. Now, it's a total different view on them which is good."

Question #2: What barriers exist in Snohomish County for clients accessing healthcare including medical, dental, mental health and substance use?

Elected Officials/Executive Directors

- One size fits all service does not work.
- It is difficult for clients to navigate the social/human services system.
- Despite better communication and collaboration between agencies and providers than ever before, there are still silos within the system.
- Addiction, especially to heroin, makes it difficult for some clients to follow through with healthcare treatment.
- The prevalence of domestic violence especially in families with young children creates additional barriers and issues to accessing services.
- Clients don't have the disposable income needed to pay for basic health-related items; prescriptions, medical copays or premiums, glasses or dental care.
- Clients go from one urgent care setting to another and do not establish a medical home and, as such, only receive episodic acute care.
- Landlords are not flexible enough to rent to high need, high risk clients.
- Mental health and homelessness are top priorities. We need more services for these issues as well as more chemical dependency treatment beds.
- There is not enough provision of and access to prenatal care.
- At-risk youth tend to distrust systems, agencies and helping professionals therefore they tend not to access any healthcare related services.
- Paperwork and applications for services are too arduous and eligibility criteria are confusing for various programs and services.
- Agencies are spread too thin to meet the high demand and volume of service need.

Direct Service Providers

- Transportation within and to/from rural area is very limited in terms of physical routes and schedules. This serves as a large barrier to accessing healthcare and other services.
- Addiction, especially to heroin, makes it difficult for some clients to follow through with healthcare treatment.
- Housing costs are too high and landlords are hesitant to rent to people with criminal backgrounds, debt and history of evictions.
- There can be a negative attitude of providers toward clients which serves as a barrier to many clients following through with services.
- Communication between providers and agencies can be improved. Everyone does not know each other and many services overlap.
- Clients need to know the right vocabulary to navigate the system.

- While there is expanded Medicaid coverage in Snohomish County, there are not enough providers especially specialty providers.
- There is too much intervention and not enough prevention. There should be more emphasis on supporting families with young children so as to not keep repeating the cycle.
- The Coordinated Entry system is not clear. Providers themselves aren't always sure about the process or how to access it. There needs to be better communication about Coordinated Entry as a whole.

Residents Living in Poverty

- The social/human services system is confusing and difficult to navigate. There is often inaccurate and conflicting information about how to access services or what services are available.
- Clients have to jump through multiple hoops to find services and prove eligibility which is very frustrating. Multiple and differing eligibility requirements are confusing.
- Frontline staff often does not know about services outside their limited purview well enough to help clients navigate the system.
- Poverty and homelessness puts clients in a state of crisis making it even more difficult to find services and navigate the system.
- Clients are more traumatized by homelessness and poverty than service providers acknowledge. Some providers seem biased and this negative attitude makes clients feel shamed.
- Housing costs are too high.
- Often times, clients must be destitute, drug addicted, "very" mentally ill or a single parent before they can qualify for services.
- Many clients don't have the disposable income needed to take care of basic needs such as glasses, dental care, prescriptions, insurance copays and premiums or bus fare.
- Not enough co-located services. Clients are running around too much trying to find services and meet providers. This becomes even more challenging if they live in remote areas or do not have access to transportation.
- Dental care tends to be for acute conditions only. There is not enough preventive dental care available.
- Accessing specialty providers or providers who accept Medicaid is challenging.
- There is a need for nonjudgmental peer navigators to help people navigate the system.

“We are seeing our residents still utilizing the emergency room for urgent care far too frequently despite our efforts to educate them, despite their having alternatives. It’s what they do.”

“Their habits in accessing providers still has a long ways to go. I continue to hear of barriers with modest copays. I think that you’re talking about a population that just does not have the habit of routine health care. Even though the insurance is there, it doesn’t mean they are accessing the providers as they should.”

“I have regular primary care; I’m on Medicaid. The only thing that I’m experiencing is that to get an appointment, it’s a long wait. I’ve been at the mission for five months and I’m still trying to get all my documents and everything together so I can go to DSHS with my medical documentation to get the tests and everything I need. I have to wait to see my primary so she can give me a referral. Well, to get the referral, they sent it in the mail. It takes two weeks to get the referral and then once I get it, I can call them to schedule an appointment which is another three to four weeks out. That’s if I even receive the referral paperwork. I don’t have an address; just the mission.”

“You go and talk to a different person every time. Sometimes each person doesn’t know what’s happening so you get different answers from different people...a lot of time they don’t know what the right hand is doing so we’re stuck scrambling to figure out what to do.”

Question #3: What are your experiences with 2-1-1?

Elected Officials/Executive Directors

- The information provided is often out of date and not useful.
- It does not seem to have the resources in the community specific to youth.
- Often times, it only provides information that people already have found on websites or have received elsewhere. It is not comprehensive.

Direct Service Providers

- The information provided is often out of date and not useful.
- Many have heard from clients that their experiences in the past have been negative so they will not use it again.
- Some of the referrals made are inappropriate.
- The 2-1-1 website is not user-friendly.
- They seem to be short staffed as there are often long wait times to speak to someone. This can be challenging for clients who have limited minutes on their phones.
- 2-1-1 can be ineffective for those needing interpreter services.

Residents Living in Poverty

- The resources are not up to date.
- Clients' are hesitant to use their limited cell phone minutes calling 2-1-1 when they anticipate not getting the information they need.
- Clients report trying to avoid calling 2-1-1 because it takes a long time to get connected with a staff person.
- Staff goes through a "robotic script" and often lack empathy.
- It would be helpful if 2-1-1 could narrow services by geographic location (e.g., north county, south county.)
- Many clients do not know what 2-1-1 is or have inaccurate or unrealistic expectations about what it can provide. There is a need for better outreach and education.
- For those clients with cell phone numbers outside of Snohomish County, 2-1-1 does not work as it connects them to 2-1-1 for other regions.

"If it could be free to call from those state phones, 2-1-1 would be a good thing. That would be awesome."

"The thought, the idea of a clearinghouse is exciting; excellent thought but it's not functioning like it should and I don't know why....whether it an administrative situation, if it's a lack of information sharing, I don't know where the breakdown is. That's something you guys would know. We don't but obviously from the client side, it ain't working."

"We do use it. It works well for the senior population. They prefer phone calls. You know, if you're a senior calling and have a question. They do a pretty good job."

"Well, from management, I hear mixed reviews. When they list services that they do have, our staff have already tried those venues for them so they're not getting anything new. Again, no aspersions on the people who are trying to do the best they can on the other end of the phone but there's nothing novel that our providers or clients can glean from them."

"One of the issues we have with 2-1-1 in regards to the coordinate entry system and waiting for callbacks to clients trying to enter the coordinated entry system here and be hooked up with a navigator. Most of my clients don't have phones and so that presents an issue right there. And I'll just leave it at that."

Question #4: What are your experiences with first responders including both law enforcement and EMS/fire?

Elected Officials/Executive Directors

- First responders, especially law enforcement, could benefit from more compassion training especially around issues of domestic violence.
- First responders, both EMS/fire and law enforcement, have been very supportive on mentally ill or chemically dependent clients.
- There has been a noticeable improvement in recent years to how first responders interact with very resistant and challenging clients.
- There is recognition that first responders share the same frustrations that agencies experience about the lack of immediate services in the county.
- Agencies appreciate the willingness of first responders, both EMS/fire and law enforcement, to partner and collaborate with them to help address the issues in the community.

Direct Service Providers

- Providers and clients both find it very positive to see first responders in the community in non-traditional roles (e.g., Everett Night Out, serving meals at senior centers, interacting with youth at community events.)
- There is a higher level of awareness of first responders regarding mental health and substance use issues. There is a noticeable awareness that first responders are taking these issues into account and are open and innovative in trying different approaches.
- First responders, both EMS/fire and law enforcement, have been noticed going above and beyond to help clients in need. Examples were given of fire fighters and law enforcement officers lending personal phones to clients for urgent calls, paying out of pocket for essential needs for clients and assisting clients in accessing community resources.
- There is recognition of direct service providers that the heroin epidemic in Snohomish County, coupled with the limited number of detox beds, has been overwhelming to first responders.
- Providers would like to see more training for first responders about their clients and their struggles.
- Historically, providers have seen first responders be harsh and somewhat disrespectful to homeless or unaccompanied youth. They report that this has shifted dramatically in the past couple of years and they note seeing first responders talk with, listen to and engage with youth rather than arresting them.

Residents in Poverty

- For residents for whom English is a second language, there is a hesitancy and reluctance to call 9-1-1 even in emergency situations because of the language barrier.
- Residents of low-income housing/neighborhoods believe that they have been negatively labelled by first responders and are hesitant to call 9-1-1 because they believe their calls won't be taken seriously.
- Seniors and senior centers are especially appreciative of the relationship they have with EMS/fire as it is supportive and very positive.
- Many residents appreciate when EMS gives them the option of not taking an ambulance to the emergency department to help save them money.
- There was huge support for first responders engaging with communities and residents in non-traditional ways: bicycle police patrols, community meals, community Facebook postings, volunteering in the community.
- Residents are appreciative of the increased awareness of and compassion for substance use, mental health and homeless situations by first responders. They are impressed by the innovative ways that first responders are attempting to address these issues without arresting people or taking them to the hospital.
- The attempts by first responders to connect people to services as well as conducting welfare checks is meaningful to residents.
- There is still some "old guard" mentality of law enforcement with the homeless population that some residents see as reactive and punitive.

"A client was in a situation at a homeless encampment down off of 128th and there was a first responder who came to the camp to respond to a stabbing. She was pretty distraught looking for emergency housing and he allowed her to use his cell phone to call 2-1-1 and do coordinated entry. That was the first time I've ever heard of that. He was really trying to help her get connected."

"I recently attended National Night Out. It was really fascinating to me that a lot of police officers and fire fighters showed up and they were shaking hands with the community and taking pictures with the kids and I think that those type of events are really important in our community to help build trust and confidence in our first responders. I saw a lot of police officers and firemen like bending down to talk to the kids, to get on their level, so I think there's a higher level of awareness without our police department and our fire department here in Everett."

“There’s a couple of officers that have been incredibly challenging but for the vast most part and maybe because it’s a younger population, they deal with our population with a lot of compassion and understanding.”

“My experience is totally different. It’s like I’ve never been harassed by the cops at all ever unless I, well, you know, when I got caught doing some illegal s**t. But like for just being homeless? That’s never been my experience. I used to walk the streets all the time and I never got bugged and they [the cops] were everywhere.”

“I haven’t really had a lot of experience with them. What I have seen though is I’m very active on a lot of community watch type boards on Facebook and stuff and I’ve seen several officers or firemen or even like dispatch people who are active in those community boards and they jump in and any interaction I’ve seen there has always been really positive. So, I like seeing the activity outside of their official role where they’re actually engaging with the community.”

Question #5: Where do you get information about services in Snohomish County? (asked of residents in poverty only)

- Word-of-mouth and from friends were the primary sources of information about services.
- Many residents reported obtaining information while on the bus.
- Seniors are more likely to get information about services from senior centers or church.
- Residents feel that information about services is difficult to find or that accessing services requires knowing the “right things to say.”
- Many people interviewed did not know about 2-1-1 or indicated that it had not been helpful in the past.
- Many residents recommended a consolidated list of services that provided current services offered as well as eligibility requirements. Many also suggested that a centralized clearinghouse for services information would be extremely helpful.

“I found out from the churches.”

“Well, I am new here and the problem is since I am new only a year and a half in the USA. I search for the web, what are the services available and in Marysville there must be some. All the services is very difficult to find because it is fragmented. Or, if there is a single list, like for the senior center, like employment office, counseling office, jail, multicultural place, centers for socialization. If it is put in one place, it’s not hard to people to just go in around where is the services. There’s only one problem is that we need a list, a good list.”

“I just kinda stumbled on it.”

“The lady on the bus heard me talking and told me about places to go to help me.”

“Mine was word of mouth, is how I learned about some of the problems that I’m on. Like WIC for instance. I never even heard of it until I was pregnant and a friend was like, “Have you gone to the WIC office?” and I was like, “What?” You know, she told me what to do and where to go and then jump through all those hoops and everything else. I mean, that’s how I’ve gotten mine is just other people that have gone through the wringer to do what we need to do is just how I’ve gotten mine.”

Question #6: What recommendations do you have regarding services in Snohomish County?

Elected Officials/Executive Directors

- We need to have an eclectic array of service options to fit the eclectic needs of clients.
- There needs to be a broader recognition that what an agency's dream is for a client may not match the client's dream for him/her self.
- More emphasis on using
- the primary and secondary schools as natural environments to co-locate services to do more preventative work.
- Have more education and training programs to help people get employment to move out of poverty.
- Stronger advocacy and lobbying efforts needed with the state legislature to obtain adequate funding for social/human services programs (e.g., tax increase to generate revenue.)
- Medicaid reimbursement rates for daycare, medical, mental health and dental needs need to be increased.
- Simplify the human/social service system at the state level so that there is not a need to provide a navigator to explain a very complicated system.

Direct Service Providers

- Stronger and more effective outreach. Just because wait lists are full does not mean that clients or other providers know how to access an agency's services or what the eligibility requirements are.
- Flexible, client-focused responsive services (e.g., quick to call back a client or travel to a client.)
- More mental health, medical, and transportation services available in rural areas of the county.
- Greater assistance in helping clients navigate the social/human services system.
- A 2-1-1 resource for providers so that providers have up-to-date information about all of the services available.
- More opportunities for networking between multidisciplinary providers.
- Public cell phone charging stations available to clients.
- Increase the number of landlords who are willing to rent to high-risk clients.

Residents in Poverty

- Clearer and simplified eligibility criteria for services.
- Peer-mentoring model for navigating the homeless and social/human services system.
- A consolidated list of centralized location for services and resources especially in rural areas of the county.
- Colocation of services.
- More outreach that provides information on the process of obtaining services as opposed to just what services may be available.
- The ability to call 2-1-1 from state-funded cell phones without using minutes.

- 2-1-1 information about whether a resource to which a client is being referred has openings or funding available (e.g., rent assistance.)
- There is recognition of compassion fatigue in providers and a recommendation for a larger supportive infrastructure to help guard against this.
- A community day center where people can shower, charge their cell phones, sleep, do laundry and have an address to receive mail and email.

“I know a lot of homeless people. When they become homeless, they have pets and they don’t want to get rid of those pets and they become homeless with their pets and there’s no housing options available at all with the kind of situation around here. And I know that I would choose to be homeless with my dog rather than give my dog away and go to a shelter. I would be homeless somewhere with her; there’s no way I would give her up.”

“Resources that are easy to access. It would be wonderful if you could put them all in one place.”

“More providers that take Apple Health.”

“Housing.....associated with health and counseling. I really think meeting them [clients] where they are is huge.”

“Increase the number of beds for homeless shelter beds.”

“I’d like to see more Community Health Center clinics build in some of the areas in north county and east county. There are some extremely rural areas out there where families have a real rough time getting access and it’s a long drive to come all the way to Everett or even Arlington and I think that transportation to clinics is a huge problem. So if I could wave my magic wand, I would improve Community Transit and get lots more routes going out there especially in those rural areas because they deserve to have access just as much as anyone who live downtown.”

Supplemental Information

Snohomish County Population

April 1, 2015 Population of Cities, Towns and Counties				Used for Allocation of Selected State Revenues		
Source: Office of Financial Management, Forecasting and Research Division						
Jurisdiction	2010 Population Census	2011 Population Estimate	2012 Population Estimate	2013 Population Estimate	2014 Population Estimate	2015 Population Estimate
Snohomish County	713,335	717,000	722,900	730,500	741,000	757,600
Unincorporated Snohomish County	302,292	304,435	308,445	312,500	320,335	330,260
Incorporated Snohomish County	411,043	412,565	414,455	418,000	420,665	427,340
Arlington	17,926	17,930	17,970	18,270	18,360	18,490
Bothell (part)	16,415	16,570	16,720	17,020	17,020	17,230
Brier	6,087	6,100	6,155	6,315	6,345	6,500
Darrington	1,347	1,345	1,345	1,350	1,350	1,350
Edmonds	39,709	39,800	39,800	39,950	39,950	40,490
Everett	103,019	103,100	103,300	104,200	104,900	105,800
Gold Bar	2,075	2,060	2,060	2,080	2,085	2,115
Granite Falls	3,364	3,370	3,380	3,385	3,390	3,390
Index	178	180	180	180	180	160
Lake Stevens	28,069	28,210	28,510	28,960	29,170	29,900
Lynnwood	35,836	35,860	35,900	35,960	36,030	36,420
Marysville	60,020	60,660	61,360	62,100	62,600	64,140
Mill Creek	18,244	18,370	18,450	18,600	18,780	19,760
Monroe	17,304	17,330	17,390	17,510	17,660	17,620
Mountlake Terrace	19,909	19,990	20,090	20,160	20,530	21,090
Mukilteo	20,254	20,310	20,360	20,440	20,540	20,900
Snohomish	9,098	9,200	9,215	9,220	9,270	9,385
Stanwood	6,231	6,220	6,300	6,340	6,530	6,585
Sultan	4,651	4,655	4,660	4,660	4,665	4,680
Woodway	1,307	1,305	1,310	1,300	1,310	1,335

2016 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia

Persons in Family/Household	Poverty Guideline
1	\$11,880
2	\$16,020
3	\$20,160
4	\$24,300
5	\$28,440
6	\$32,580
7	\$36,730
8	\$40,890

Section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1981 (42 U.S.C 9902 (2)) requires the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to update the poverty guidelines at least annually, adjusting them on the basis of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U.) The poverty guidelines are used as an eligibility criterion by the Community Services Block Grant program and a number of other Federal programs. The poverty guidelines issues here are a simplified version of the poverty thresholds that the Census Bureau uses to prepare its estimates of the number of individuals and families in poverty.

As required by law, this update is accomplished by increasing the latest published Census Bureau poverty thresholds by the relevant percentage change in the CPI-U. The guidelines in this 2-16 notice reflect the 0.1 percent price increase between calendar years 2014 and 2015. After this inflation adjustment, the guidelines are rounded and adjusted to standardize the differences between family sizes. As in prior years, these 2016 guidelines are roughly equal to the poverty thresholds for calendar year 2015 which the Census Bureau expects to publish in final form in September 2016.

Citation: *Federal Register*, Vol. 81, No. 15, Monday, January 25, 2016

Snohomish County High School Graduation Rates, 2010-2011 through 2013-2014 School Years

K-12 Enrollment*	2012 108,750	2013 107,150	2014 107,709	2015 108,807
	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
County Graduation Rate	%	%	%	%
On-Time	76.4	77.7	77.2	78.1
Five-Year Rate	77.1	78.4	80.9	81.3
Arlington				
On-Time	79.6	77.6	84.8	77.5
Five-Year Rate	79.3	82.3	81	86.9
Darrington				
On-Time	79.5	82.6	82.4	74.4
Five-Year Rate	86.8	78.8	87.2	87.9
Edmonds				
On-Time	76	74.2	75.6	82.6
Five-Year Rate	76.4	76.1	79	84.6
Everett				
On-Time	82.4	81.8	84.4	89.3
Five-Year Rate	84.2	85.8	88.5	91.2
Granite Falls				
On-Time	77.9	66	65.9	62.9
Five-Year Rate	75.9	73.7	78	74
Lake Stevens				
On-Time	82.8	88.3	91.7	89.4
Five-Year Rate	86.5	86.4	90	94.4
Lakewood				
On-Time	83.3	84.7	77.3	85.2
Five-Year Rate	83.1	86.5	87.2	82.6
Marysville				
On-Time	71.8	72.4	70.1	74.5
Five-Year Rate	73.4	73.2	75.7	77.8
Monroe				
On-Time	83.8	77.4	80.4	78.4
Five-Year Rate	90.8	65.9	77.1	84.5

K-12 Enrollment*	2012	2013	2014	2015
	108,750	107,150	107,709	108,807
Mukilteo				
On-Time	83.8	82.9	81.9	79.1
Five-Year Rate	87	85.6	8	86.8
Northshore				
On-Time	90.8	91.4	89.6	90.3
Five-Year Rate	91.5	91.6	93.2	93.6
Snohomish				
On-Time	84.9	83.8	82.8	84.4
Five-Year Rate	85.5	87.3	87	88.2
Stanwood Camano				
On-Time	80.3	78.4	78	81.2
Five-Year Rate	80.9	80.9	84	85.4
Sultan				
On-Time	75	65.1	N/A	72.2
Five-Year Rate	77	80.4	N/A	78.8

*Measured each fall

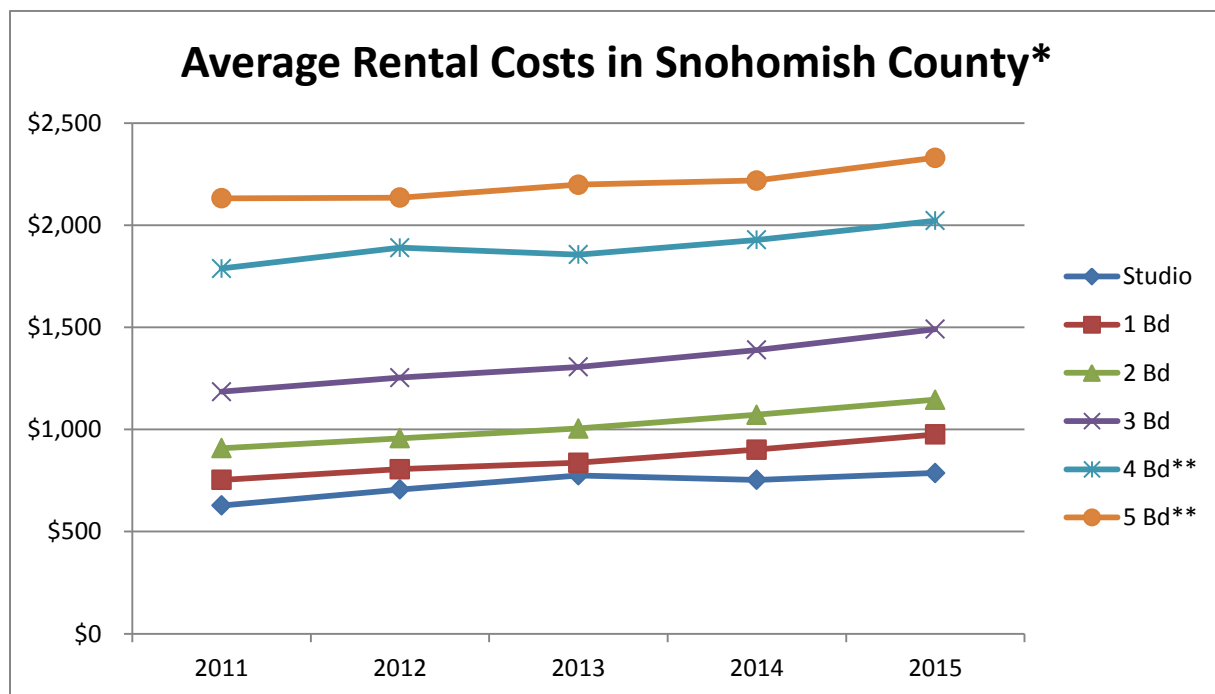
Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

FY2015 HUD INCOME LIMITS (Section 8) for Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA

Persons in household	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
Low-Mod Income (80% of median)	\$46,100	\$52,650	\$59,250	\$65,800	\$71,100	\$76,350	\$81,600	\$86,900
Very Low Income (50% of median)	\$31,400	\$35,850	\$40,350	\$44,800	\$48,400	\$52,000	\$55,600	\$59,150
Extremely Low Income (30% of median)	\$18,850	\$21,550	\$24,250	\$26,900	\$29,100	\$32,570	\$36,730	\$40,890

Average Rental Costs in Snohomish County*

Unit Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Increase between 2011-2015
Studio	\$628	\$706	\$775	\$753	\$787	25.3%
1 Bd	\$753	\$806	\$837	\$901	\$976	29.6%
2 Bd	\$908	\$957	\$1,005	\$1,072	\$1,146	26.2%
3 Bd	\$1,185	\$1,254	\$1,306	\$1,389	\$1,491	23.8%
4 Bd**	\$1,788	\$1,890	\$1,856	\$1,928	\$2,022	13.1%
5 Bd**	\$2,132	\$2,135	\$2,198	\$2,219	\$2,330	9.3%



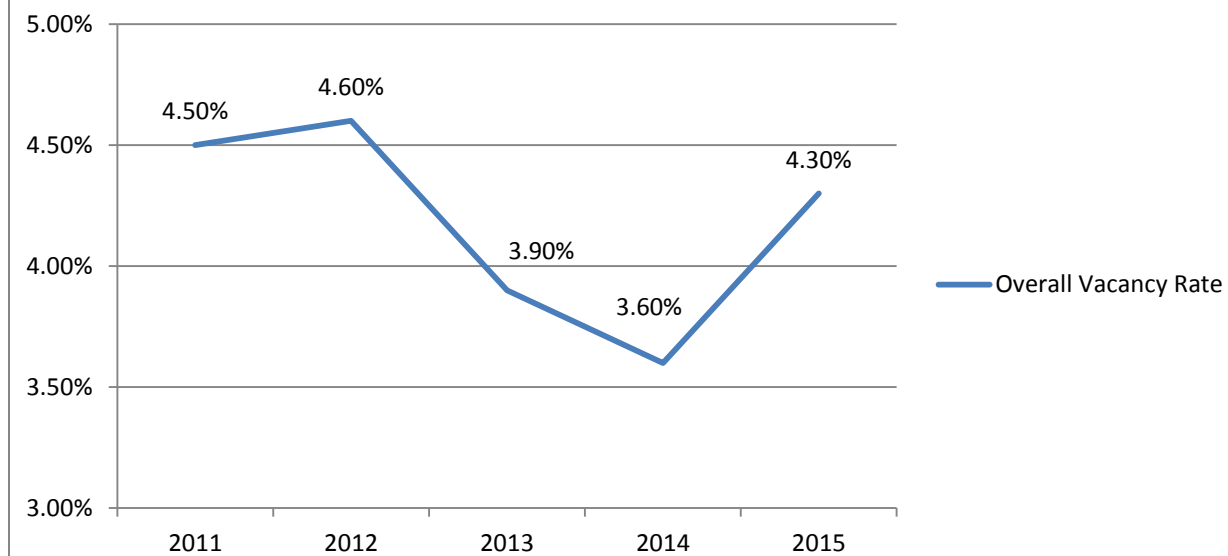
* Source: Dupre & Scott Apartment Advisors, Inc. *Snohomish County Rent Reasonableness Survey*, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 & 2015, Average vacancy rates for all Snohomish County by unit type

** Note: This data was gathered from fewer than 3 buildings and should be viewed with caution

Average Vacancy Rates in Snohomish County*

Unit Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Studio	5.4%	5.6%	3.2%	2.9%	4.7%
1 Bd	5.2%	4%	3.9%	3.7%	3.9%
2 Bd	4%	4.9%	3.7%	3.4%	4.4%
3 Bd	4.9%	4.2%	4.6%	4.3%	4.7%
4 Bd**	7.5%	4.1%	7.6%	4.2%	6.4%
5 Bd**	23.1%	10%	7.9%	3%	0%
Overall Vacancy Rate	4.5%	4.6%	3.9%	3.6%	4.3%

Overall Vacancy Rate in Snohomish County*



* Source: Dupre & Scott Apartment Advisors, Inc. *Snohomish County Rent Reasonableness Survey*, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 & 2015, Average vacancy rates for all Snohomish County by unit type

** Note: This data was gathered from fewer than 3 buildings and should be viewed with caution

Housing Characteristics and Needs in Snohomish County

This report was prepared as part of county-wide planning by the Snohomish County Planning & Development Services (PDS) department and released in 2014. Census data was used as well as information on housing stock and housing demand was provided. Table 4-2 on page 59 which estimates total additional housing units needed by 2035 for low-income persons broken out by income categories.

Washington State Housing Needs Assessment – 2015

The Department of Commerce, via the Affordable Housing Advisory Board, completed a comprehensive review and forecast of affordable housing in our state, which collected and analyzed federal, state and housing authority data on affordable housing. Additionally, individual county profile sections were created to provide easy access to county level data. Please see the [Snohomish County](#) specific supplemental section for more details.

Income Limits for Federally Funded Programs

Household size	100% Federal Poverty Level	150% Federal Poverty Level	200% Federal Poverty Level	30% Area Median Income	50% Area Median Income	80% Area Median Income	100% Area Median Income	Self-Sufficiency in Snohomish County
1	\$11,770	\$17,655	\$23,540	\$18,850	\$31,400	\$46,100	\$57,625	\$31,095
2	\$15,930	\$23,895	\$31,860	\$21,550	\$35,850	\$52,650	\$65,813	\$58,287
3	\$20,090	\$30,135	\$41,180	\$24,250	\$40,350	\$59,250	\$74,063	\$73,455
4	\$24,250	\$36,375	\$48,500	\$26,900	\$44,800	\$65,800	\$82,250	\$80,679

* Note: These amounts represent annual income

Federal Poverty Level - A measure of poverty used by the federal Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). [Amounts included represent 2015 FPL levels](#). Most programs funded through HHS target households between 125 – 200% FPL.

Area Mean Income - A measure of low- and moderate-income poverty used by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD defines Low Income = 80% AMI; Very Low Income = 50% AMI; Extremely Low Income = 30% AMI. Amounts included represent [2015 AMI levels for the King-Pierce-Snohomish Counties](#). Most programs funded through HUD target households between 30 – 80% AMI.

Self-Sufficiency Measure – A measure developed by Dr. Diana Pearce from the University of Washington School of Social Work, that calculates how much income a person needs to meet their basic needs including housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous and taxes.

<http://www.thecalculator.org/>

Single person household (HH) SS is based on a 35 y.o. living in Everett

Two person HH is based on 35 y.o. female with 1 y.o. child living in Everett

Three person HH is based on 35 y.o. with 1 y.o. and 3 y.o. children living in Everett

Four person HH is based on two 35 y.o. with a 1y.o. and 3 y.o. living in Everett

TANF Cash Grants vs Federal Poverty Level vs Area Median Income

Unit size	TANF Cash Grants	% of Federal Poverty Level	% of Area Median Income
1	\$3,984	34%	7%
2	\$5,040	32%	8%
3	\$6,252	31%	8%
4	\$7,356	20%	9%

* Note: These amounts represent annual income

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cash Grant – [Current award amounts](#) based on a household with obligations to pay shelter costs.

Self-Sufficiency Income** vs Federal Poverty Level vs Area Median Income

Household size	Self-Sufficiency in Snohomish County (Annual)	% of Federal Poverty Level	% of Area Median Income
1	\$31,095	264%	54%
2	\$58,287	366%	89%
3	\$73,455	366%	99%
4	\$80,679	333%	98%

* Note: These amounts represent annual income

****Self-Sufficiency Measure** – A measure developed by Dr. Diana Pearce from the University of Washington School of Social Work, that calculates how much income a person needs to meet their basic needs including housing, child care, food, transportation, health care, miscellaneous and taxes.

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Four person HH is based on two 35 y.o. with a 1y.o. and 3 y.o. living in Everett

Household Income in Snohomish County

Income range (annually):	Total Number of Households in Snohomish County	% of Total Number of Households in Snohomish County
Total Households in Snohomish County	271,514	100%
Less than \$10,000	12,868	4.7%
\$10,000 - \$14,999	8,220	3.0%
\$15,000 - \$24,999	19,891	7.3%
\$25,000 - \$34,999	21,073	7.8%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	33,426	12.3%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	50,656	18.7%
\$75,000 - \$99,999	42,197	15.5%
\$100,000 - \$149,999	51,248	18.9%
\$150,000 - \$199,999	19,016	7.0%
\$200,000 or more	12,919	4.8%

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates

Percentages were rounded to the nearest tenth, so total may not add up to 100%. Average household size in Snohomish County is 2.67. Percentage of Snohomish County Residents living in poverty according to the U.S. Census Bureau is 9.9%

Poverty Levels in Snohomish County

Total Estimated Snohomish County Population	725,195	100%
Below 50% the Federal Poverty Level	35,872	4.95%
Below 100% the Federal Poverty Level	74,695	10.3%
Below 125% the Federal Poverty Level	95,001	13.1%
Below 150% the Federal Poverty Level	120,150	16.7%

Source: <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/53061>

Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention in Snohomish County



4.47-31:2015



Research & Data Analysis Division
Vera Barga, B.S.
Irina V. Sharkova, Ph.D.
David Mancuso, Ph.D.

in conjunction with the
Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery
Chris Imhoff, Director

These tables provide a comprehensive update of data published in previous *Profiles*. They are among the timeliest data available to planners for understanding the risks of substance abuse among youth in their counties. Community, family, peer, and school-related factors are presented within the Hawkins and Catalano risk and protective factor framework that is used by many substance abuse prevention planners across the country.

For more information about the data, framework, definitions, and other topics, see the 1997 *Profile on Risk and Protection for Substance Abuse Prevention Planning in Washington State*, (Report 4.15-40). That report and subsequent years' Profiles are available on the RDA website at: <https://www.dshs.wa.gov/sesa/rda/core-profile-archive>.



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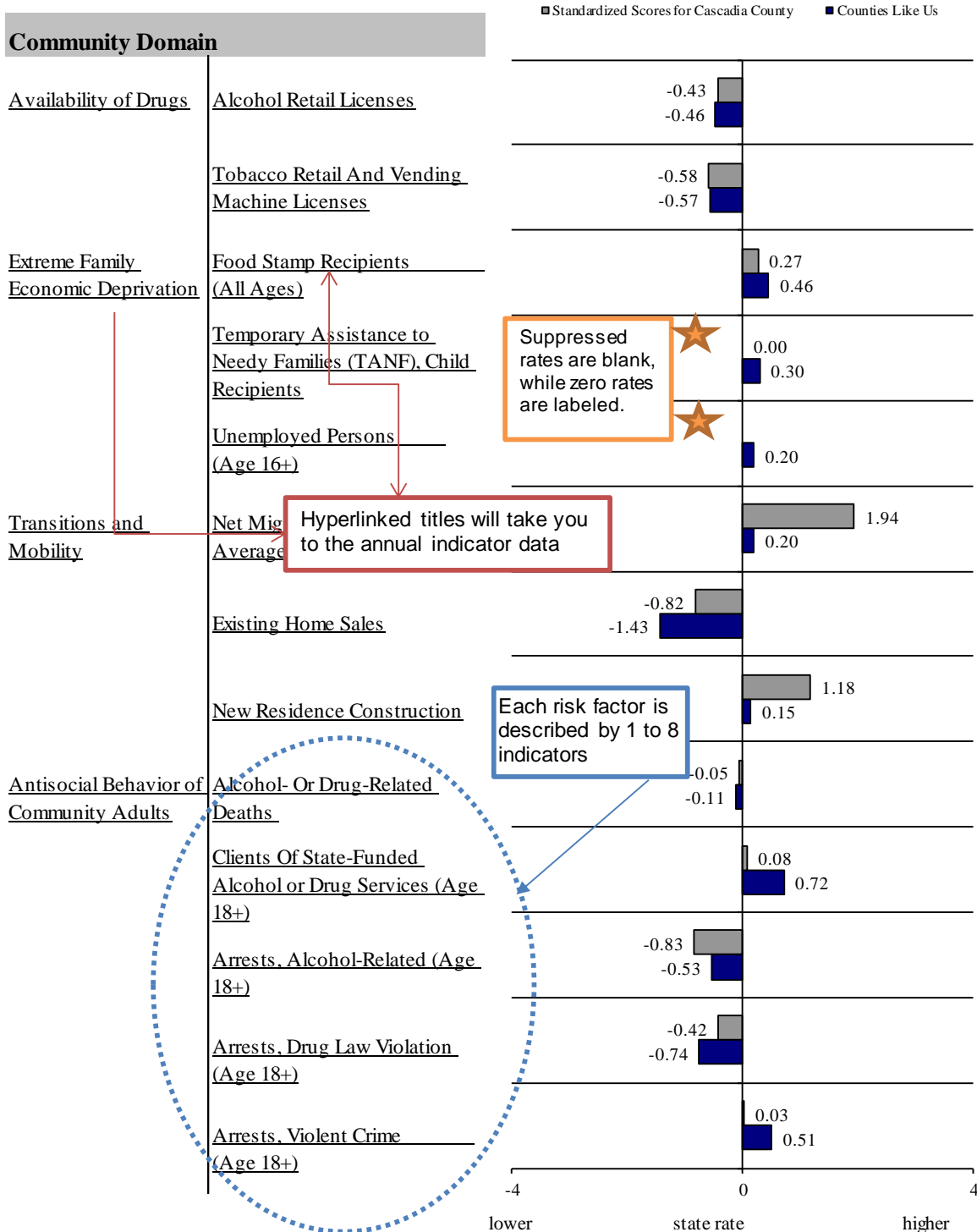
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The Indicator Profile compares rates for your County, and Counties Like Us to the state. The Profile displays standardized scores to allow comparison between indicators. See [Technical Notes](#) for a definition of a standardized score and of Counties Like Us. To see all 39 counties ranked from the highest to the lowest for each indicator, go to <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/pdf/ms/rda/research/4/47/updated/state.pdf>

Domain/Factor Indicators



Understanding the CORE Trend Charts and Tables

The presentation of risk factor data in the CORE reports is organized by domain (Community, Family, School, and Individual/Peer) and by risk factor within domains. Each risk factor may include one or more indicators.

Knowing that your county has a particular rate for one of the indicators does not help you evaluate the importance of that indicator to your risk profile. You do not know if it is higher or lower than you could reasonably expect. It is more useful to compare your county rate to the state rate, which is the average for the whole state, and to other counties, especially counties that have some characteristics in common with your county. This is especially important when urban rates differ substantially from rural rates. The comparison we present is for a group of counties that are similar in characteristics related to prevention planning: population of young people (aged 10-24), the percentage of deaths in the county that are alcohol and drug-related, and a simple geographic division into Eastern and Western Washington. For each indicator the **Counties Like Us** rate is the average rate across all of the counties in the cluster. For more information on Counties Like Us see the Technical Notes.

Please note these IMPORTANT ISSUES:

The tabs are labeled with the name of the risk factor. Each risk factor may in turn include several indicators. Be sure to **scroll down the page** to review all of the available indicators for a given risk factor. The workbook is designed to print with one indicator on each page.

Understanding the chart scales:

Users should be careful to interpret the chart scales correctly. The chart scales are automatically adjusted to enhance differences between the indicators at each geographic level. Users should consider whether the differences they observe between geographic areas or across years are significant. The unit of measurement is displayed at the left of each chart scale. Often the unit of measurement is a rate expressed as the number of events or a count of individuals per 100 population (or, "percent"), or sometimes per 1,000 or 100,000 population.

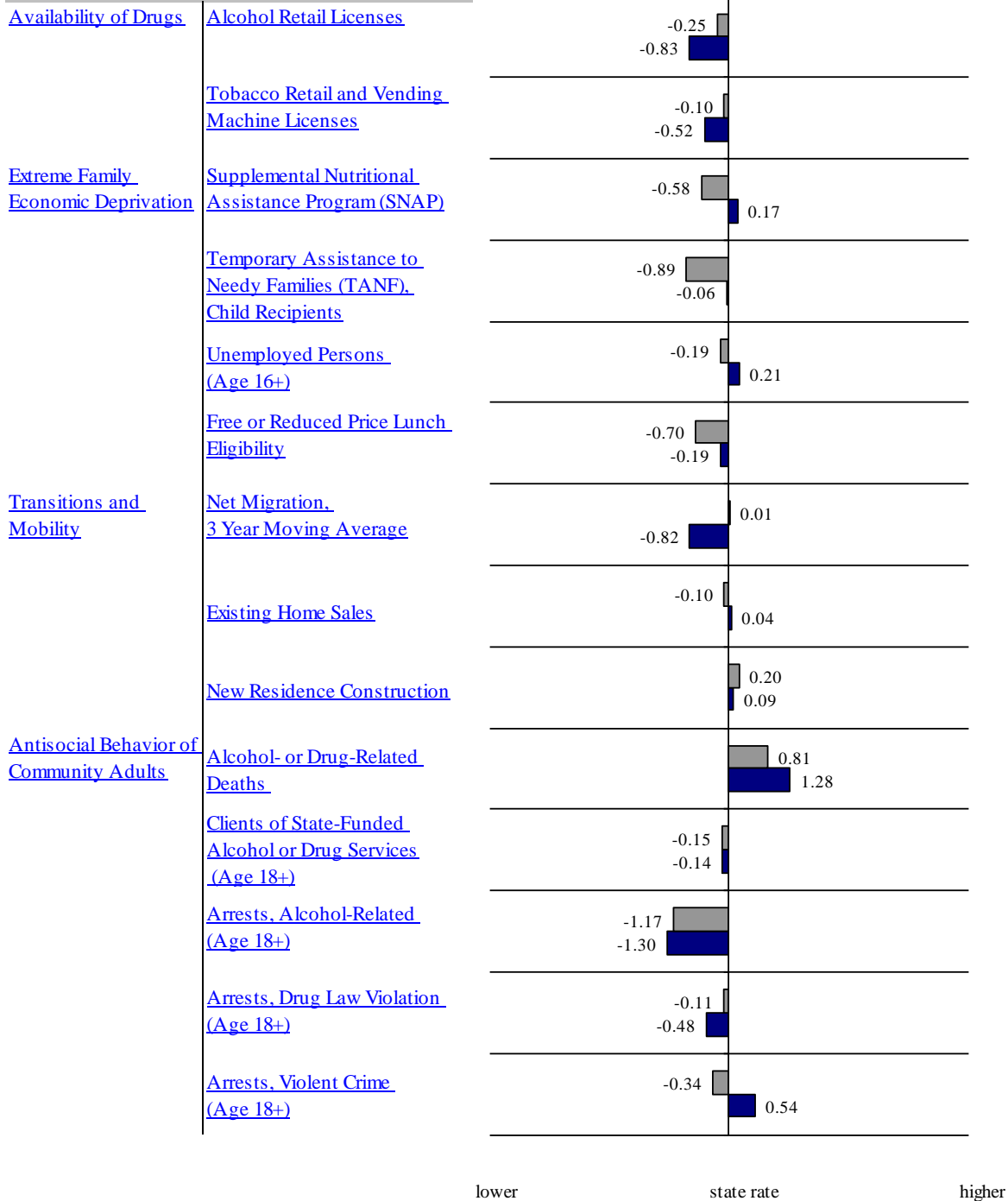
Review the example:

On the following page (below, scroll down) is an example indicator for Alcohol Retail Licenses in "Cascadia County". The number of alcohol retail licenses is expressed as a rate per 1,000 population.

Domain/Factor Indicators

■ Snohomish County ■ Counties Like Us

Community Domain



Domain/Factor Indicators

■ Snohomish County ■ Counties Like Us

Community Domain (continued)

[Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization](#)

[Prisoners in State Correctional Systems \(Age 18+\)](#)

-0.21
-0.10

[Population Not Registered to Vote](#)

-0.05
0.01

[Registered and Not Voting in the November Election](#)

0.28
0.79

Family Domain

[Family Problems](#)

[Divorce](#)

-0.09
1.02

[Victims of Child Abuse and Neglect in Accepted Referrals](#)

-0.16
0.59

School Domain

[Academic Achievement](#)

[Poor Academic Performance, Grade 10 \(Age 15\)](#)

-0.35
0.07

[Poor Academic Performance, Grade 7 \(Age 12\)](#)

-0.40
-0.02

[Poor Academic Performance, Grade 4 \(Age 9\)](#)

-0.33
-0.14

[High school Cohort \(Cumulative\) Dropouts](#)

-0.20
-0.11

[Annual \(Event\) Dropouts](#)

-0.12
0.09

Academic Achievement: Protective Factors

[On-time Graduation](#)

0.04
0.08

[Extended Graduation](#)

0.04
-0.04

lower state rate higher

Beginning with the Dec. 2015 report series, On-time and Extended Graduation are shown as protective factors. In previous reports, standardized rates above indicated a negative factor: risk of not graduating (see Technical Notes for details).

Domain/Factor Indicators

School Domain (Continued)

[School Climate](#) [Weapons Incidents at School](#)

-0.18 0.25

[Unexcused Absence](#)

0.20
0.16

Individual/Peer Domain

[Early Criminal Justice Involvement](#) [Arrests, Alcohol- or Drug-Related \(Age 10-14\)](#)

-0.27
-0.25

[Arrests, Vandalism \(Age 10-14\)](#)

-0.57
-0.54

[Total Arrests \(Age 10-14\)](#)

-0.27
-0.12

Problem Outcomes

[Child and Family Health](#) [Child Injury and Accident Hospitalizations](#)

-0.43 1.61

[Infant Mortality \(Under 1 Year\)](#)

-0.29 1.21

[Child Mortality \(Ages 1-17\)](#)

-0.29
-0.31

[Births to School-Age \(10-17\) Mothers](#)

-0.41
-0.28

[Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases \(Birth-19\)](#)

-1.02 1.27

[Suicide and Suicide Attempts \(Age 10-17\)](#)

-0.13 1.21

[Low Birth Weight Babies](#)

-0.60
-0.10

[Women Injury and Accident Hospitalizations](#)

-0.49 1.04

■ Snohomish County ■ Counties Like Us

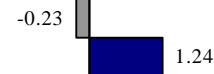
lower state rate higher

Domain/Factor Indicators

Problem Outcomes

Criminal Justice

Offenses,
Domestic Violence



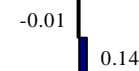
Total Arrests,
(Age 10-17)



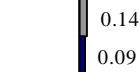
Arrests, Property Crime
(Age 10-14)



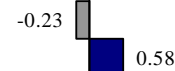
Arrests, Property Crime
(Age 10-17)



Arrests, Property Crime
(Age 18+)



Arrests, Violent Crime
(Age 10-17)



Substance Use

Alcohol-Related Traffic
Fatalities Per All Traffic
Fatalities



Arrests, Alcohol Violation
(Age 10-17)



Arrests, Drug Law Violation
(Age 10-17)



Clients of State-Funded
Alcohol or Drug Services
(Age 10-17)

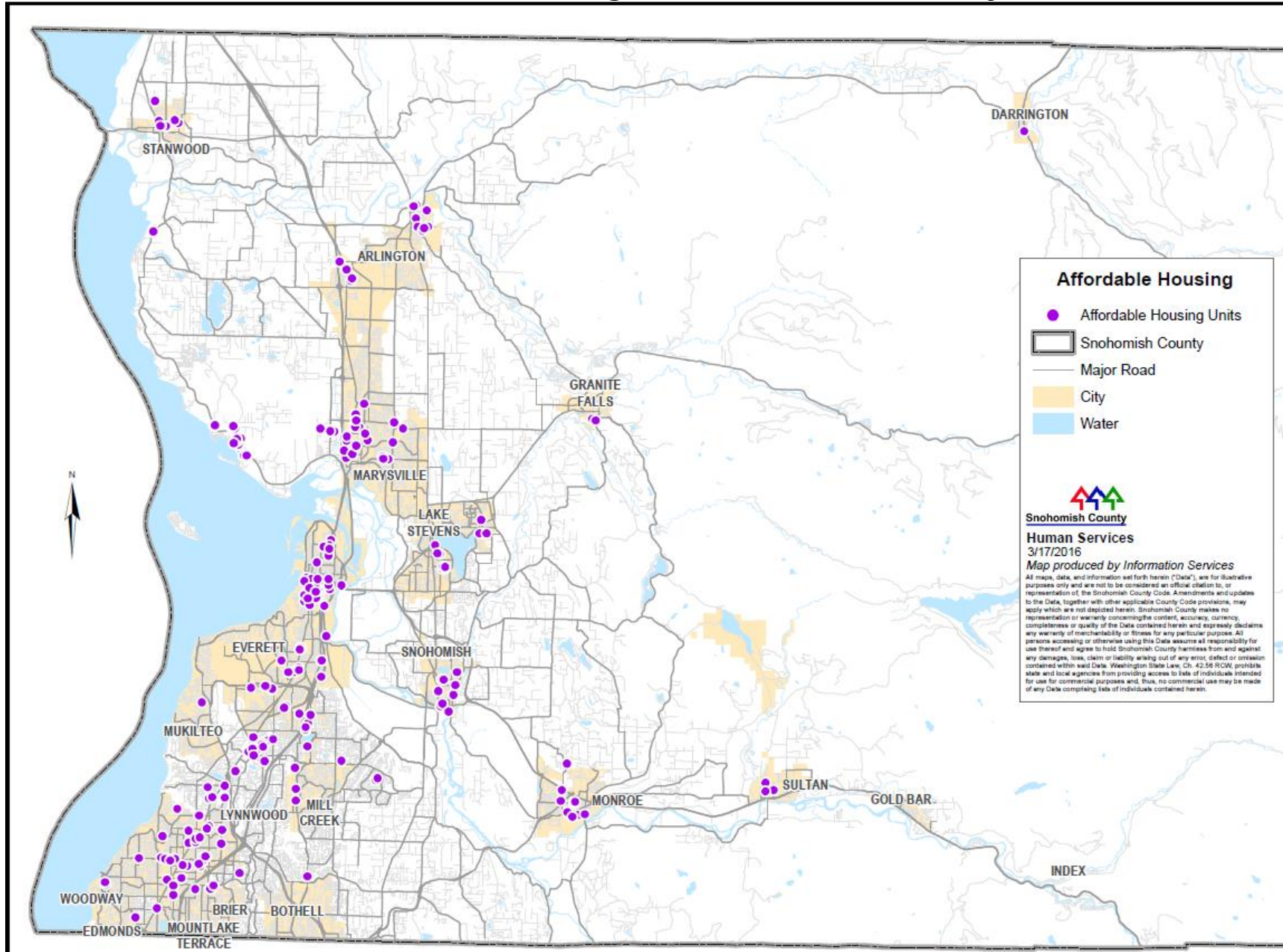


*Note: Check other
Domains for
substance use of
community adults
and early teens.*

lower state rate higher

Source p.72 – 78, DSHS, RDA, Dec 2015

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County



Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
25th & Grand Apts.	1303 25th St.	Everett	WA	98201	Single/other	2
Alderwood	5600 186th PI SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Family	
Alderwood Court Apts	18420 36th Ave. W.	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Senior	
Alderwood Manor (Home for Good #1)	4325 156th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	DD	3
Alkire House	2008 33rd Street	Everett	WA	98201	Homeless/CMI	
Alpine Ridge East - Manufactured Home Community (Formerly Kingsbury East)	17408 44th Ave. W.	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Senior	
Alpine Ridge South - Manufactured Home Community (Formerly The Squire)	4515 176th St. SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Senior	
Amber Glen	8530 5th Ave W	Everett	WA	98204	No Restrictions	
Anchor Village	9507 49th Ave. West	Mukilteo	WA	98275		9
Arlington Tri-Plex	106 N. Dunham Rd.	Arlington	WA	98223	Family/Homeless	
Artspace Everett Lofts	2919 Hoyt Ave.	Everett	WA	98201	No Restrictions	
Aspenwood	2503 Howard Ave.	Everett	WA	98203		
Athena 1 Apts	700 W Maple Street	Monroe	WA	98272	Family	20
Athena II Apartments	700 W Maple Street	Monroe	WA	98272	Family	8
Aurora House	20903 70th Av W	Edmonds	WA	98036	CMI	
Autumn Chase	20415 Bothell-Everett Hwy	Bothell	WA	98012	Family	4
Autumn Leaf House	615 Cedar St.	Marysville	WA	98270	Homeless	
Avanti House	12411 16th NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	Homeless/Teen	
Avondale Village	12709 Avondale Way	Everett	WA	98204	Homeless	8
Avondale Village	12709 Avondale Way	Everett	WA	98204	Homeless	6
Baker Heights	1301 Larch St., et. al.	Everett	WA	98201	Family/Senior/Disabled	
Bakerview Apartments	2605 15th St.	Everett	WA	98201	Senior/Disabled	
Ballinger Court Apts.	22707 76th Ave. W	Edmonds	WA	98026	Senior	

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Bayview Gardens	7822 272nd St NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	Senior	
Beachwood Apartments	1017 & 1027 Beach Ave	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
Beachwood Apartments	1017 & 1027 Beach Ave	Marysville	WA	98270	Homeless	
Beverly Village	801 75th St SE	Everett	WA	98203	Family	
Brentwood Terrace Apartments	21819 66th Ave. W.	Mountlake Terrace	WA	98043	Family	33
Bridge Creek Apartments	7211 Rainier	Everett	WA	98203	Family/DD	6
Brighton Court	6520 196th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Senior	
Brisa Apts. (was Mallard Cove I)	12402 Admiralty Way	Everett	WA	98204	Family	
Brisa Apts. (was Mallard Cove II)	12402 Admiralty Way	Everett	WA	98204	Family	
Bristol Square	15700 44th Ave. W.	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Family	
Broadway Plaza East	3020 Broadway	Everett	WA	98201	Senior/Disabled	102
Broadway Plaza West	3017 Lombard	Everett	WA	98201	Senior/CMI	84
Burke Avenue Apartments	223 E. Burke Ave	Arlington	WA	98223	CMI	2
Cadyville	707 Avenue D	Snohomish	WA	98290	Family/Senior	
Camellia House	120 Ave B	Snohomish	WA	98290	Single persons	
Cascade Apts.	102 W Wallace	Granite Falls	WA	98252	Senior/Disabled	
Cedar Creek Apts.	11615 Highway 99	Everett	WA	98204	Family/Single/Other	10
Cedar Grove	7401 84th St NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
Cedar Landing Apartments	8700 67th Ave. NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
Cedarwood I	10018 5th Pl SE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	Family/Homeless	
Cedarwood II	420 101st Ave. SE	Lake Stevens	WA	98205	Family	38
Cedarwood IV	521 102nd Dr. SE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	Family/Homeless	
Center House	712 Center Road	Everett	WA	98204	Family	
Centerwood	712 Center Road	Everett	WA	98204	Family	
Chelsea Pointe	1029 156th Pl SE	Mill Creek	WA	98012	Family	
Church House	4501 149th Place SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	CMI	1

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Cocoon Complex	2929 Pine St.	Everett	WA	98201	Teen/Homeless	
Cocoon House Central	2726 Cedar St	Everett	WA	98201	Teen/Homeless	
Cocoon House East	15302 Plainview Place	Monroe	WA	98272	18-21/Homeless	
Cocoon House North	521 E. Highland Dr.	Arlington	WA	98223	Youth	
Colby Crest	2515 Colby Av	Everett	WA	98201	No Restrictions	
Commerce Building	1801 Hewitt Ave.	Everett	WA	98201	Indv/Homeless/CMI	29
Cottages, The	10809 16th Ave.	Everett	WA	98208	Senior/Family	
Counterpoint Commons	3404 148th St. SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Disabled	
Craigmont	1603 E LakeShore Drive	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	Senior/Disabled	
Crossroads	3502 Norton	Everett	WA	98201	Homeless	
Cyprus Heights	20321 24th Ave. W.	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Single	6
Deer Creek	8600 18th Ave W	Everett	WA	98204	Mixed	
Domestic Violence Services	1310 Pacific Ave., #5	Everett	WA	98201	Family/Homeless	
Douglas Grove Apartments	9808 Third Avenue SE	Everett	WA	98208	Family	10
East Terrace	4201 214th St SW	Mountlake Terrace	WA	98043	Family	
East Terrace II	4227 214th St. S.W.	Mountlake Terrace	WA	98043	Family	
East Terrace III	4209 214th St. SW	Mountlake Terrace	WA	98043	Homeless	
Ebey Arms	907/923 Columbia Ave.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Edmonds Highlands	23326 Edmonds Way	Edmonds	WA	98020	Family	
English Station (Home for Good #3)	3719 175th PI NE	Arlington	WA	98223	DD	
Everett Gospel Mission	3711 Smith Av	Everett	WA	98201	Men/ Homeless	
Everett Gospel Mission Lydia House	124 Ave. B	Snohomish	WA	98290	Women/Homeless	
Everett Gospel Mission Women & Children's Shelter	5118 S. 2nd, Bldg.A	Everett	WA	98203	Homeless Women w/ Children	
Evergreen Cottages (Formerly Cottages)	10809 16th Avenue SE	Everett	WA	98208	Senior/Family	7
Evergreen Court	10809 16th Ave. SE`	Everett	WA	98208	Senior/Disabled	

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Evergreen Village	12705 Avondale Way	Everett	WA	98204	Senior/ Family	
Fairview Apts.	14624 179th Av SE	Monroe	WA	98272	Family	
Fairview II	14624 179th Av SE	Monroe	WA	98272	Homeless	
Family Tree Apartments	10110 19th Av SE	Everett	WA	98208	Family	
Friends of Youth New Ground	1734 - 121st SE Suite A	Everett	WA	98208	Teen/Homeless	
Friendship House I	701 W Elizabeth	Monroe	WA	98272	Senior/Disabled	
Friendship House II	710 W Elizabeth	Monroe	WA	98272	Senior/Disabled	
Galway Bay	507 8th St	Sultan	WA	98294	Senior/Disabled	
Glenwood Senior Apartments	9808 4th St NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	Senior	
Good Shepherd Senior Housing	6916 196th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98046	Senior	
Grandview Homes	802 Pine St. et. al.	Everett	WA	98201	Family	
Greenhouse	2735 10th St.	Everett	WA	98201	CMI	
Hardeson Commons	8520 5th Av W	Everett	WA	98204	CMI	
Harmony House East	16018 Dennis Way	Monroe	WA	98272	CMI	
Harmony House East	514 Powell St.	Monroe	WA	98272	CMI	
Harmony House East	12925 182nd St SE	Snohomish	WA	98290	CMI	
Harmony House North	1299 Cedar St.	Marysville	WA	98270	CMI	
Harrison Apts.	2717 Harrison Ave.	Everett	WA	98201	Homeless/CMI	
HASCO scattered site, DPLX	1020 120th St. SW	Everett	WA	98204	Family	
HASCO scattered site, DPLX	12102 11th PI W	Everett	WA	98204	Family	
HASCO scattered site, DPLX	15630 34th PI W	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Family	
HASCO scattered site, DPLX	4306 92nd St. NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
HASCO scattered site, DPLX	7503 67th Ave. NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
Haven House	2613 W Marine View Drive	Everett	WA	98201	CMI/Homeless	
Hawkins House	9433 N. Davies Rd.	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	Senior/Family	
Heatherwood Apts.	13510 N. Creek Dr.	Mill Creek	WA	98012	Large Family	

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Hidden Firs	6039 208th St. SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Family	
Hilltop House I	8001 272nd St NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	Senior/Disabled	
Homeward Bound Shelter	6027 208th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Family/Homeless	
Homeward Bound Shelter	6027 208th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Family/Homeless	
Homeward Bound Shelter	6027 208th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Family/Homeless	
Hope Village II	5908 Evergreen Way	Everett	WA	98203	Homeless/S8	3
Hope Village II	5908 Evergreen Way	Everett	WA	98203	Homeless/S8	9
Housing Hope Village	5930 Evergreen Way	Everett	WA	98203	Family/Homeless	
Housing Hope Village	5930 Evergreen Way	Everett	WA	98203	Family/Homeless	
Hoyt Avenue Apts	3625 Hoyt Ave.	Everett	WA	98201	Single persons/CMI	
In Home Community Living	14122 61st. Ave SE	Everett	WA	98208	Disabled	
In Home Community Living	6230 140th Place SE	Everett	WA	98208	Disabled	
Interfaith Family Shelter	2507 Cedar Ave.	Everett	WA	98201	Homeless Families	
Island View Apartments	7930 272nd ST. NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	Family	
Joshua House	1620 Terrace Dr	Snohomish	WA	98290	Physically Disabled	
Kennedy Court	3230 Norton	Everett	WA	98201	Family/Homeless	
Kennedy Court	3230 Norton	Everett	WA	98201	Family/Homeless	
Kiwanis House	21225 66th Ave. W.	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Homeless	
Lake Stevens Manor	12703 16th St. NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	Family/Homeless	
Lake Village East	420-430 97th Dr NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	Senior/ Disabled	1
Lake Woods I Apts.	12310 19th PI W	Everett	WA	98204	Senior/Family	
Lake Woods II Apts	12404 19th PI W	Everett	WA	98204	Senior/Family	14
Lakeview Terrace Apts.	418 75th St. SE	Everett	WA	98203	Family	
Lervick Family Village	8321-8329 272nd St. NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	Family/Homeless	
Lervick Family Village	8321-8329 272nd St. NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	Family/Homeless	
Lervick Family Village	8321-8329 272nd St. NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	Family/Homeless	

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Lincoln Hill Senior Apts.	7430 276th St. NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	Senior	17
Lincoln Hill Village Apts.	27522 72nd Ave	Stanwood	WA	98292	Family	
Lincoln School Senior Apts.	7336 276th St. NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	Senior	
Lincoln Way Apartments	2721 Lincoln Way	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Family	
Lincoln Way Apts Phase II	2721 Lincoln Way	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Family/DD	
Lorral Terrace (Home for Good #2)	5612 178th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	DD	4
Lynn Crest Apts.	4629 194th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Senior	
Lynn Woods Apts.	4705 194th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Senior /Family	37
Madison Villa Apts.	3 West Madison Street	Everett	WA	98203	Family	
Maple Leaf Meadows	3010-3024 188th St.	Arlington	WA	98223	Homeless/Family	9
Maple Leaf Meadows	3010-3024 188th St.	Arlington	WA	98223	Homeless/Family	12
Maplewood	1015 McDonald Av	Snohomish	WA	98290	Family	
Marysville Alder Commons	4308 76th	Marysville	WA	98270	Single persons	
Marysville Quilceda Meadows	4520 84th St NE	Marysville	WA	98270	CMI	
McKinney House	19515 73rd Ave. W	Edmonds	WA	98036	CMI	
Meadow Park	7527 51st Ave NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Senior/Disabled	13
Meadow Park Senior Apts.	1611 128th St SW	Everett	WA	98204	Senior/Family	
Meadowdale Apts.	5011 168th St. SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Families	15
Meadowdale Apts.	5011 168th St. SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Family	
Meadows I Apts.(Broadway)	1115 Rainier Ave.	Everett	WA	98201	Senior/Family	13
Meadows II Apts.	1123 Rainier Avenue	Everett	WA	98201	Senior/Family	17
Meadows III Apts.	1131 Rainer Avenue	Everett	WA	98201	Senior/Family	15
Merrill Gardens @ Mill Creek	14905 Bothell Everett Hwy	Mill Creek	WA	98270	Senior	
Millwood Estates	508 164TH St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Family	
Monroe Gospel Women's Mission	450 S. Lewis	Monroe	WA	98272	Single Women	
Monroe Villa	601 W Elizabeth	Monroe	WA	98272	Senior	

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Montclair Apartments	605 S Kentucky	Granite Falls	WA	98252	Senior/Disabled	
Monte Cristo	2929 Hoyt Avenue	Everett	WA	98201	Family/Homeless	10
Morning Calm Apartments	4208 156th Street SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Senior	
New Century House	2505 Howard	Everett	WA	98203	Teen Parent	10
New Century House	2505 Howard	Everett	WA	98203	Teen Parent	10
New Century Village	2507 Howard Ave.	Everett	WA	98203	Families/Disabled/Teen	20
New Century Village	2507 Howard Ave.	Everett	WA	98203	Families/Disabled/Teen	20
Nordic Pines Apts.	18410/18512 52nd Ave. W.	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Family/SW/SM/Other	4
North Terrace	21401 52nd Av W	Mountlake Terrace	WA	98043	Family	
Northstar Apartments	3315 Lombard	Everett	WA	98201	Single persons/CMI	
Oakes Avenue Commons	3125 Oakes Avenue	Everett	WA	98201	Family/Disabled	
Oakes House A	1805 Oakes	Everett	WA	98201	Single persons/CMI	
Oaks Ave. Apts.	3323 Oakes Ave.	Everett	WA	98201	Family	
Olympic View Apartments	303 Howell Way	Edmonds	WA	98020	Senior	43
Oxford Square	4807 200th St. SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Family	
Pacific Crest (formerly Bethany at Pacific Crest)	1818 Pacific Avenue	Everett	WA	98201	Senior	120
Pacific Square Apts	12220 E Gibson Road	Everett	WA	98204	Family	
Parkside Apartments (Casino 900)	900 W Casino Rd	Everett	WA	98201	Family/VLI	
Pepperwood Apts.	19924 Scriber Lake Rd.	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Senior/Family	4
Pilchuck I	1724 Grove St.	Marysville	WA	98270	Senior	
Pilchuck II	1724 Grove St	Marysville	WA	98270	Senior	
Pilchuck Ridge Apts.	226 6th Street	Snohomish	WA	98290	Family	
Pineview	210-225 98th PI SE	Everett	WA	98208	Family	
Pinewood	5722 200th SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Family	

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Plaza 44	4509 194th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Senior	39
Project Phoenix #1	8416 41st Drive NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
Project Phoenix #2	4105 84th Place NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
Project Phoenix #3	4109 84th Place NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
Project Phoenix #4	4113 84th Place NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
Project Phoenix #5	8411 42nd Drive NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
Rainier Park	7326 Rainier Dr.	Everett	WA	98203	Family/Dev. Disabled	
Raintree Village	909 132nd St SW	Everett	WA	98204	Family	
Rambler House	7106 196th St. SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	CMI	
Rivervista I	106 E Burke	Arlington	WA	98223	Senior	
Rivervista II	121 East Gilman Ave	Arlington	WA	98223	Senior	
Robin Park	19701 48th Av W	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Senior	
Rosecreek Apartments	625 S. Stillaguamish	Arlington	WA	98223	Senior	
Rotary Center	6425 196th Street SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Senior/Disabled	
Rucker Ave. Apts.	3327 Rucker Ave.	Everett	WA	98201	Family	2
Scandia Village	8401 Hennings Dr.	Stanwood	WA	98292	Family	
Scriber Pointe	19912 Scriber Lake Road	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Senior/Family	
Silver View Apts.	11109 16th Ave SE	Everett	WA	98208	Senior/Family	
Silver Woods Apts.	10915 16th Ave SE	Everett	WA	98208	Senior /Family	37
Silverwood Apts.	4109 - 4113 156th SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Family	2
Snohomish Affordable Hsg. Apts I	401 1st Street	Snohomish	WA	98290	Family/Senior	
Snohomish Co AIDS Home	4227 214th St. S.W.	Mt.Lake Terrace	WA	98043	AIDS	
Soap Suds Row	209 - 215 Avenue A	Snohomish	WA	98290	Senior	4
Somerset Village Apts.	19703 68th Ave. W.	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Family/Homeless	26
Soundview Apartments	417 Third Av S	Edmonds	WA	98020	Senior/Elderly	43
Soundview Assoc. Group Home	8707 288th St NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	DD	

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Stanwood House (Formerly East Stanwood Pioneer House)	8315 272nd St. NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	Family	
Stevens Circle	12326 24th PI NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	Family	
Stillaguamish Gardens	18308 Smokey Point Blvd.	Arlington	WA	98223	Senior	
Stillaguamish I	18326 Smokey Point Blvd	Arlington	WA	98223	Senior	40
Stillaguamish II	18326 Smokey Point Blvd	Arlington	WA	98223	Senior/18+ Disabled	
Stillaguamish Pointe	18300 Smokey Point Blvd	Arlington	WA	98223	Senior	
Thomas Place Manufactured Housing Community	12921 39th Ave. SE	Everett	WA	98208	Family	
Timber Hill	7720 Timber Hill Dr.	Everett	WA	98203	Family/Disabled/Mothers & children	10
Totem Park (Home for Good #4)	17727 38th Dr NE	Arlington	WA	98223	DD	4
Trailside Village	1302 100th PL. SE	Everett	WA	98208	Family	
Tri-level House	8629 196th St. SW	Edmonds	WA	98026	CMI	
Trinity Place	19321 46th Ave. W	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Family/Homeless	20
Tucker Place	1010 McDonald	Snohomish	WA	98290	Family/Senior/Disabled	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2823 Ed Williams Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8032 29th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7028 Lloyd Hatch Sr. Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7209 Lloyd Hatch Sr. Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2829 Ed Williams Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8128 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8002 30th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8031 30th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7516 28th Drive N.W.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2724 Ed Williams Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7506 Ezra Hatch Road B	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8131 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7230 Lloyd Hatch Sr. Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7312 Lloyd Hatch Sr. Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	3204 Reuben Shelton Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8004 29th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	3206 Steve Williams Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8003 29th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2820 Ed Williams Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7104 Lloyd Hatch Sr. Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8028 Ellison James Dr.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8125 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	3128 Steve Williams Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7525 28th Drive N.W.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8003 29th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2722 Joseph Charles Jr. Lp Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2828 Joseph Charles Jr. Lp	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2706 Joseph Charles Jr. Lp Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7426 Larry Price Loop Road B	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7510 Ezra Hatch Road A	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7024 Wesley Charles Lane	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	3002 Alphonsus Bob Loop	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2903 Alphonsus Bob Loop	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2532 Jack George Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2404 Jack George Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	6907 Wesley Charles Lane A-J	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	3127 Steve Williams Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7327 Alphonsus Bob Loop	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7225 Totem Beach Road A-J	Marysville	WA	98271	Senior	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7233 Alphonsus Bob Loop	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8020 30th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	6516 Jack George Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2811 Ed Williams Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2828 Ed Williams Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	1729 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7529 Ezra Hatch Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	1807 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8215 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2810 Joseph Charles Jr. Lp Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	3302 Steve Williams Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2804 Ed Williams Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	3110 Reuben Shelton Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8002 30th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8201 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2710 Ed Williams Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2812 Ed Williams Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8031 30th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8013 29th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7415 28th Drive N.W.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2600 Joseph Charles Jr. Lp Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7407 Larry Price Loop Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7208 Lloyd Hatch Sr. Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7108 Lloyd Hatch Sr. Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8021 30th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7419 Larry Price Loop Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7202 Lloyd Hatch Sr. Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7313 Larry Price Loop Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7516 Ezra Hatch Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7509 28th Drive N.W.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8010 30th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	3308 Steve Williams Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7223 Alphonsus Bob Loop	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7329 Larry Price Loop Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2510 Jack George Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7321 Larry Price Loop Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7524 28th Drive N.W.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2729 Ed Williams Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8206 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7427 28th Drive N.W.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7208 Larry Price Loop Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7412 Larry Price Loop Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7217 Alphonsus Bob Loop	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8211 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2524 Jack George Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8023 29th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7517 28th Drive N.W.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7220 Larry Price Loop Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2730 Joseph Charles Jr. Lp Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7224 Lloyd Hatch Sr. Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	3106 Reuben Shelton Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	3223 Steve Williams Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	1819 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	1831 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2812 Joseph Charles Jr. Lp Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	3324 Steve Williams Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	3122 Reuben Shelton Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8001 30th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	1917 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8305 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7221 Larry Price Loop Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	1929 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8311 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7501 Ezra Hatch Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2005 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2714 Joseph Charles Jr. Lp Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2402 Jack George Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2013 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7201 Lloyd Hatch Sr. Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7509 Ezra Hatch Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8203 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7517 Ezra Hatch Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8224 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7226 Larry Price Loop Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8129 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2021 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	

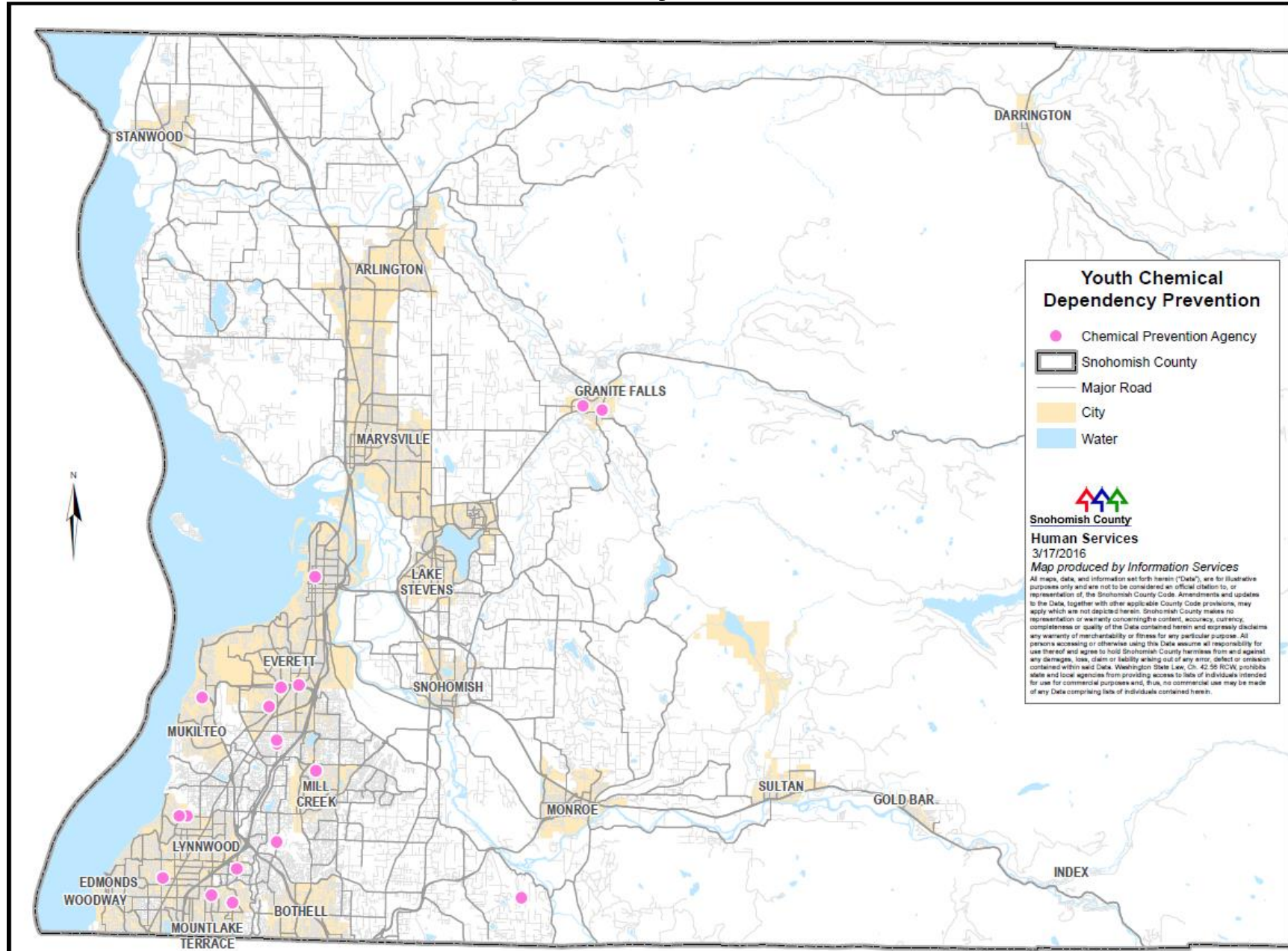
Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8022 29th Drive N.E.	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2107 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2115 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2123 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7214 Larry Price Loop Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8312 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2516 Jack George Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8223 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7523 Ezra Hatch Road	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2122 83rd Street NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8213 21st Ave NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8227 21st Ave NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8219 21st Ave NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8225 21st Ave NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8228 21st Ave NW	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8127 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	8322 Verle Hatch Drive	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	2707 Levi Lamont Road, A-F	Marysville	WA	98271	Family	
Tulalip Tribes Rental Housing	7305 Totem Beach Road A-J	Marysville	WA	98271	Senior	
Twelve Pines	2703 - 2741 12th Street	Everett	WA	98201	Family/Senior	64
Twin Ponds Apartments	8510 212th St NE	Arlington	WA	98223	Family	
Valley Commons	6508 64th St NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
Victorian Woods Apts.	4004 212th St SW	Mountlake Terrace	WA	98043	Family/Homeless	23
Village East Apts.	864 Village Way	Monroe	WA	98272	Senior	
Vision House	415 102nd Dr. SE	Everett	WA	98258	Family	
VOA-2163 Housing First	Scattered Sites	Various	WA	Various	Homeless	

Affordable Housing in Snohomish County

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Type of Housing	Section 8
Warm Beach Cedar Court	20420 Marine Dr NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	Senior	
Warm Beach Manor	20502 Marine Drive NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	Senior	
Wear to Live	11802 4th Ave. W	Everett	WA	98204	Family	30
Wellington Apts.	4239 84th St NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
Wesley Point	1001 Wesley Street	Arlington	WA	98223	Family	
Westwood Crossing	1350 Cedar Ave	Marysville	WA	98270	Family	
Whispering Pines	18201 52nd Ave.W	Lynnwood	WA	98037	Family	
Whitehorse Apts.	555 Elwell	Darrington	WA	98241	Senior/Disabled	
Willow Run	4900 80th St NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Senior	
Windsor Square	9912 48th Dr. NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Senior	
Winterhill Apartments	6110 64th Street NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Family/Single W	
Winter's Creek North (Formerly Sultan Eleven Plex)	940-954 4th St.	Sultan	WA	98294		11
Winter's Creek South (Formerly Sultan Five-Plex)	517-519 4th St.	Sultan	WA	98294	Homeless	5
Wishing Well I	4300 88th St	Marysville	WA	98270	Senior/Disabled	
Wishing Well II	4300 88th St. NE	Marysville	WA	98270	Senior	
Woodlake Apartments	1120 13th Ave.	Snohomish	WA	98290	Senior/Disabled	29
Woodlake Manor III	1018 13th St.	Snohomish	WA	98290	Senior	
Woodlake Manor I	1018 13th St	Snohomish	WA	98290	Senior	
Woodlake Manor II	1018 13th St	Snohomish	WA	98290	Senior	
Woodland Greens Apartments	19801 50th Ave W	Lynnwood	WA	98036	Family	
Woodland North (Home for Good #5)	4916 181st Pl SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	DD	4
Wrobliski Manor	1210 E 5th	Arlington	WA	98223	Senior	
YWCA- Shelter + Care Scattered Sites	Scattered Sites	Various	WA	Various	Family/Adult	
YWCA- THOR Scattered Sites	Scattered Sites	Various	WA	Various	Families	
YWCA-Project Reunite	10110 19th Ave. SE	Everett	WA	98208	Single/w/child	
Zeigen House	20208 73rd Ave W	Edmonds	WA	98037	CMI	

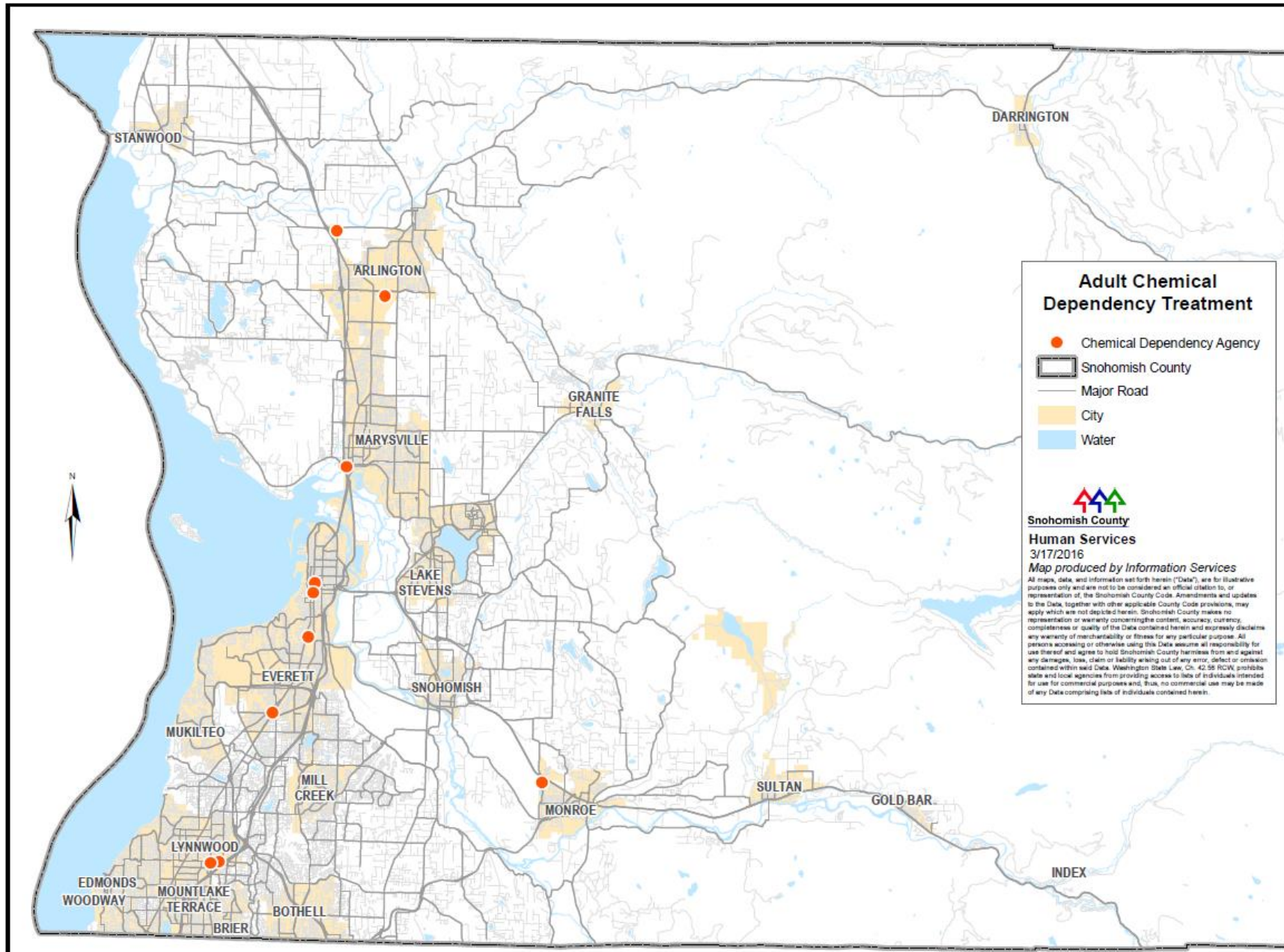
Chemical Dependency Prevention - Youth



Chemical Dependency Prevention - Youth

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Alderwood Middle School	20000 28th Ave W	Lynnwood	WA	98036
Brier Terrace Middle School	22200 Brier Rd	Brier	WA	98036
Cascade High School	801 E. Casino Rd	Everett	WA	98203
College Place Middle School	7501 208th St. SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036
Crossroads Alternative High School	205 N. Alder Ave	Granite Falls	WA	98252
Edmonds-Woodway High School	7600 212th St.	Edmonds	WA	98272
Everett High School	2416 Colby Ave	Everett	WA	98201
Explorer Middle School	9600 Sharon Drive	Everett	WA	98204
Granite Falls High School	1401 100th St. NE	Granite Falls	WA	98252
Granite Falls Middle School	405 N. Alder Ave	Granite Falls	WA	98252
Henry M. Jackson High School	1508 136th St. SE	Mill Creek	WA	98012
Horizon Elementary	222 W. Casino Rd	Everett	WA	98204
Kamiah High School	10801 Harbour Point Blvd	Mukilteo	WA	98275
Lynnwood High School	18218 North Rd.	Bothell	WA	98012
Mariner High School	200 120th St. SW	Everett	WA	98204
Meadowdale High School	6003 168th St. SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036
Meadowdale Middle School	6500 168th St. SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037
Mountlake Terrace High School	21801 44th Ave W	Mountlake Terrace	WA	98043
Voyager Middle School	11711 4th Ave W	Everett	WA	98204

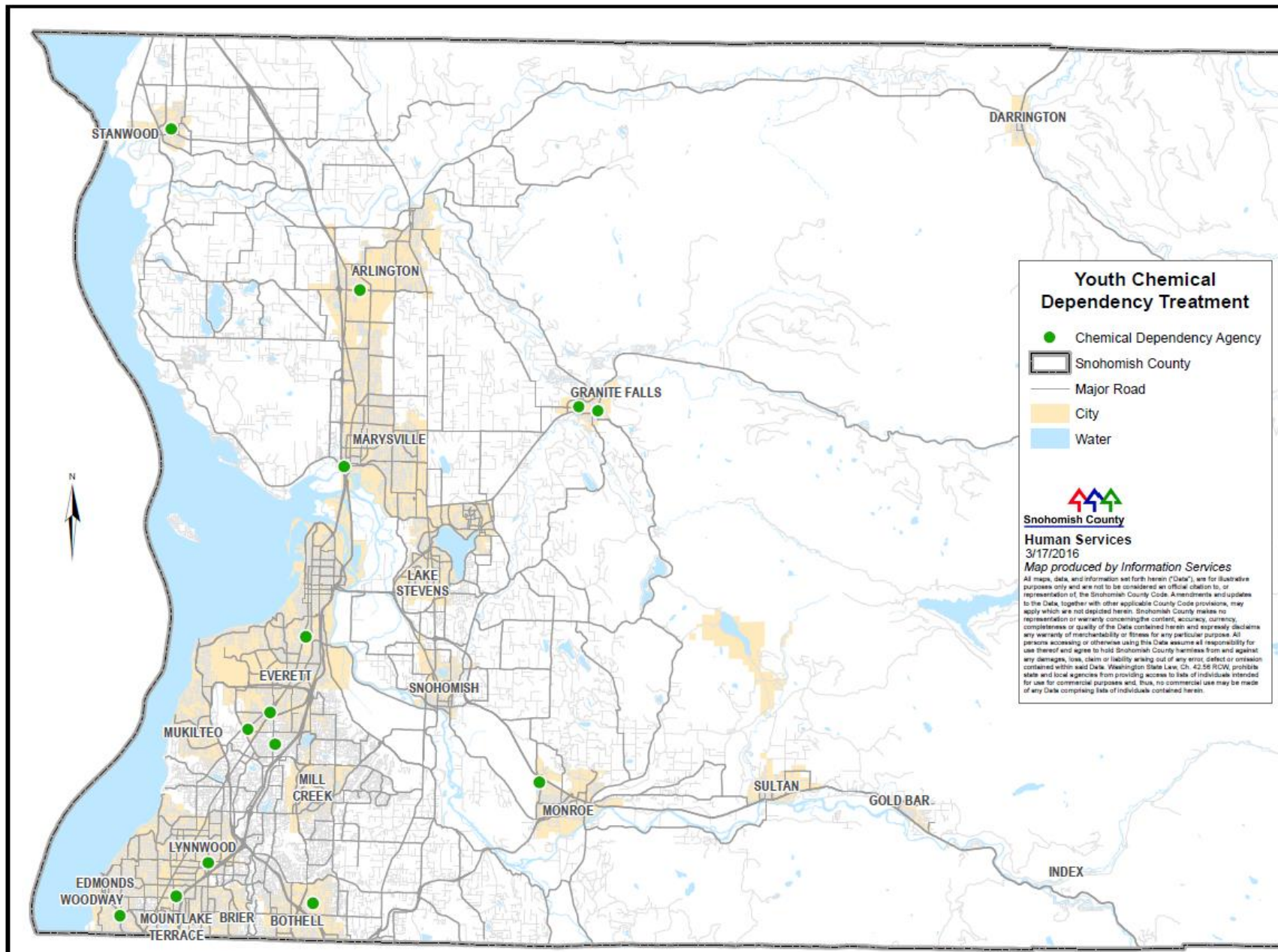
Chemical Dependency Treatment - Adult



Chemical Dependency Treatment - Adult

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Catholic Community Services	2610 Wetmore Ave	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 257-2111
Catholic Community Services	1227 2nd Street	Marysville	WA	98201	(425) 257-2111
Evergreen Manor	3810 196th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	(425) 248-4900
Evergreen Manor Detox	3019 Colby Ave	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 258-2407
SeaMar - Everett	5007 Claremont Way	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 609-5505
SeaMar - Monroe	14090 Freyland Blvd SE, Suite 347	Monroe	WA	98272	(360) 805-3122
SeaMar - Lynnwood	19707 44th Ave W	Lynnwood	WA	98036	(425) 977-2560
Stillaguamish Behavioral Health	17014 59th Ave NE	Arlington	WA	98223	(360) 435-3985
Stillaguamish Island Crossing	21123 Smokey Pt Blvd	Arlington	WA	98223	(360) 652-9640
Therapeutic Health Services	9930 Evergreen Way, Z150	Everett	WA	98204	(425) 347-5121

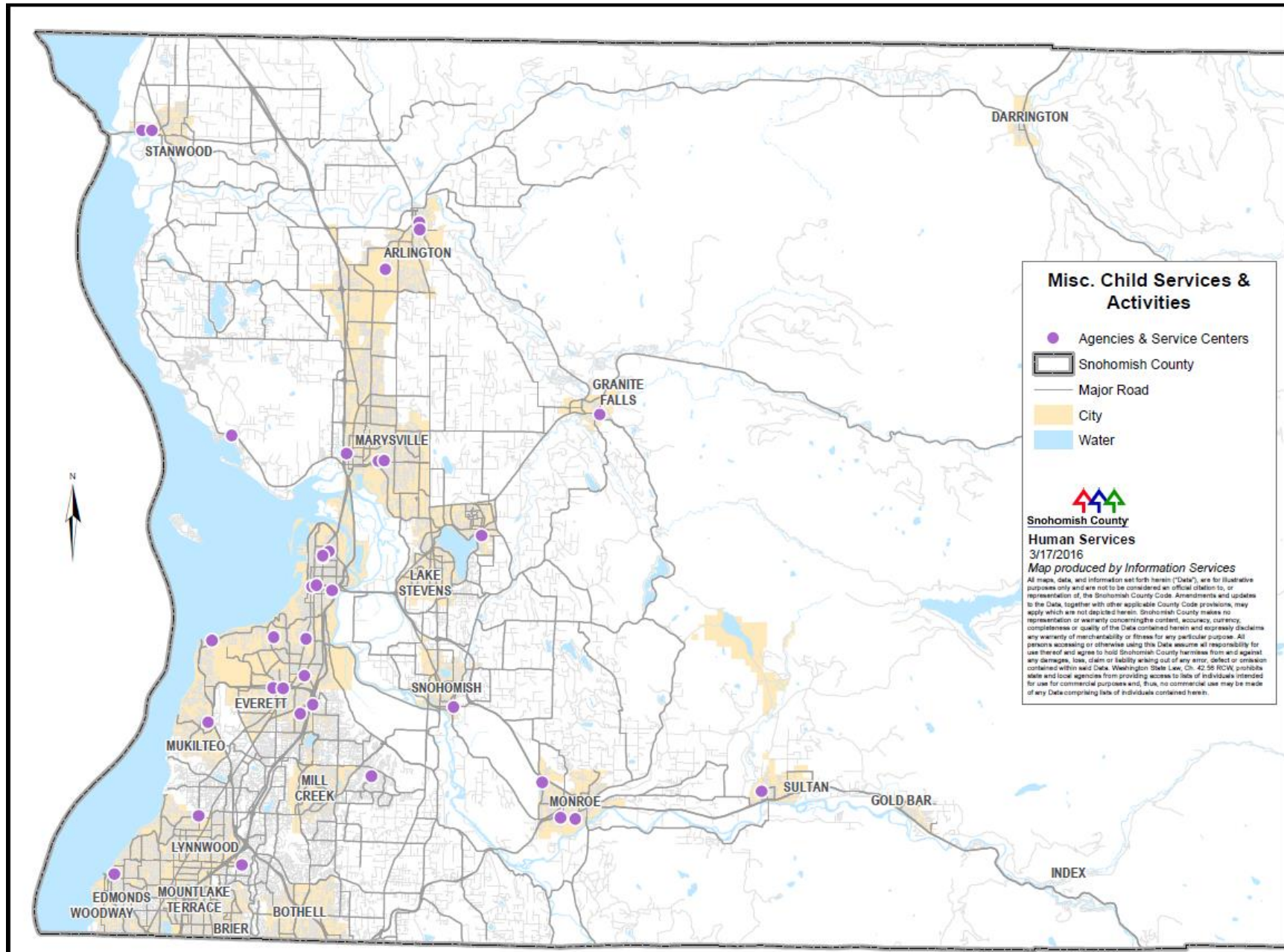
Chemical Dependency Treatment - Youth



Chemical Dependency Treatment - Youth

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Catholic Community Services	2610 Wetmore	Everett	WA	98204	(425) 257-2111
Catholic Community Services	1227 2nd St	Marysville	WA	98252	(425) 257-2111
Catholic Community Services	7600 272nd St. NW	Stanwood	WA	98252	(425) 257-2111
Catholic Community Services	4407 172nd St NE	Arlington	WA	98201	(425) 257-2111
Center for Human Services	23200 100th Ave W	Edmonds	WA	98270	(425) 431-5825
Center for Human Services	200 120th St. SW	Everett	WA	98292	(206) 362-7282
Center for Human Services	21907 64th Ave W #240	Mountlake Terrace	WA	98223	(206) 362-7282
Center for Human Services	22103 23rd Dr SE	Bothell	WA	98020	(206) 362-7282
SeaMar	5007 Claremont Way	Everett	WA	98204	(425) 609-5505
SeaMar	14090 Fryelands Blvd SE #347	Monroe	WA	98043	(360) 805-3122
SeaMar	19707 44th Ave W #101	Lynnwood	WA	98021	(425) 977-2560
Therapeutic Health Services	9930 Evergreen Way Bldg Z154	Everett	WA	98204	(425) 263-3006
Therapeutic Health Services	205 N. Alder Ave	Granite Falls	WA	98252	(425) 347-5121
Therapeutic Health Services	405 N. Alder Ave	Granite Falls	WA	98252	(425) 357-5121
Therapeutic Health Services	1401 100th St. NE	Granite Falls	WA	98252	(425) 357-5121

Child Services & Activities



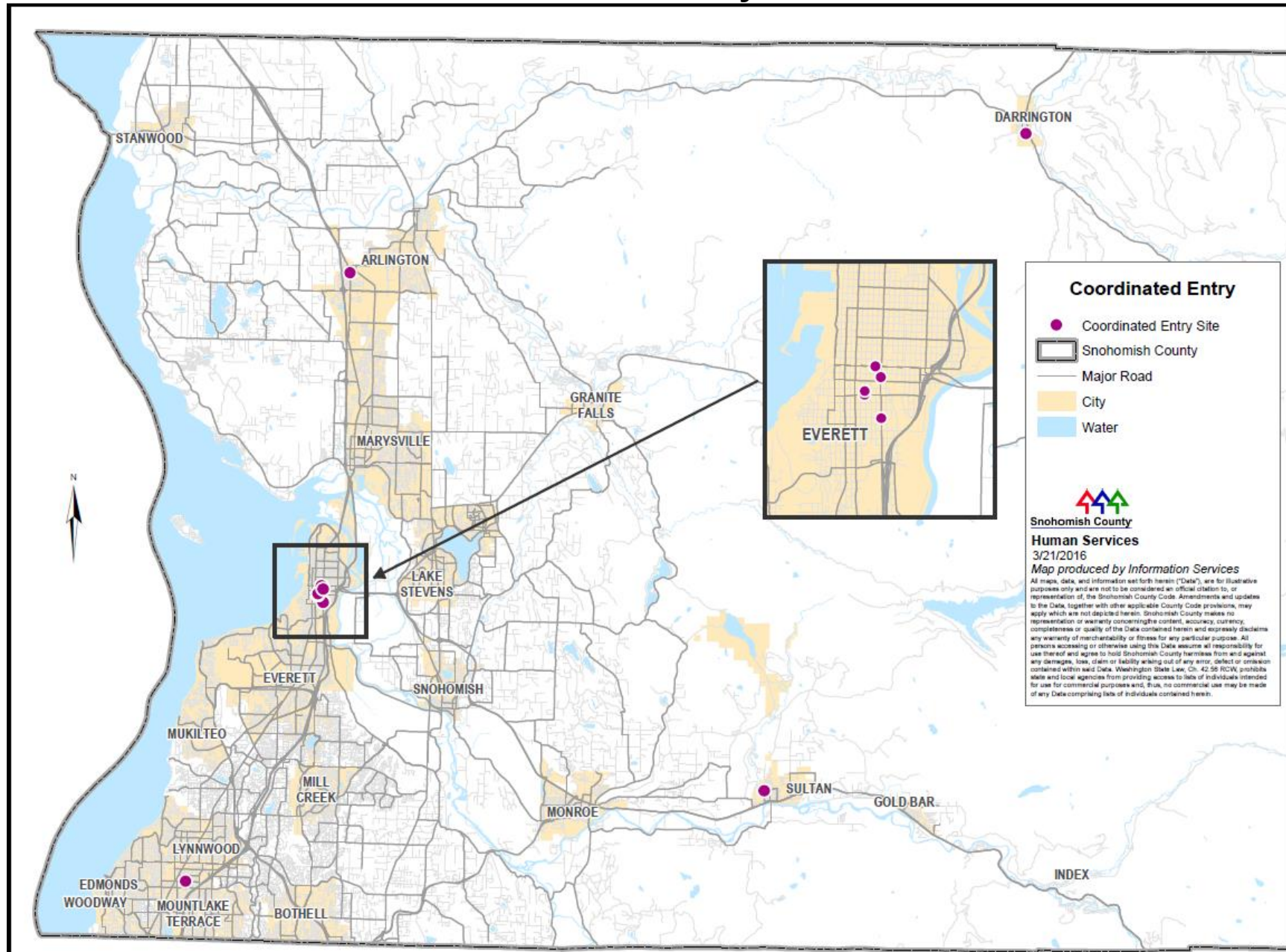
Child Services & Activities

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Arlington Kids' Klostet	135 S French St	Arlington	WA	98223	(360) 435-4875
Assistance League of Everett	5107 Evergreen Way	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 252-3011
Boys & Girls Clubs of Snohomish County - Main Office	9502 19th Ave SE, Suite F	Everett	WA	98208	(425) 258-2436
Boys and Girls Club Alderwood	19719 24th Ave W #10	Lynnwood	WA	98036	(425) 774-3022
Boys and Girls Club Arlington	18513 59th Ave NE	Arlington	WA	98223	(360) 435-4442
Boys and Girls Club Cascade	7600 Cascade Drive	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 355-7892
Boys and Girls Club Edmonds	310 6th Ave N	Edmonds	WA	98020	(425) 774-0630
Boys and Girls Club Everett	2316 12th Street	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 259-5147
Boys and Girls Club Granite Falls	110 S. Alder Avenue	Granite Falls	WA	98252	(360) 386-1583
Boys and Girls Club Lake Stevens	1609 E Lakeshore Dr	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	(425) 377-0250
Boys and Girls Club Marysville	1010 Beach Avenue	Marysville	WA	98270	(360) 659-2576
Boys and Girls Club Monroe	261 Sky River Parkway	Monroe	WA	98272	(360) 794-4775
Boys and Girls Club Mukilteo	1134 2nd Avenue	Mukilteo	WA	98275	(425) 355-2773
Boys and Girls Club Snohomish	402 2nd Avenue	Snohomish	WA	98290	(360) 568-7760
Boys and Girls Club South Everett	525 West Casino Road	Everett	WA	98204	(425) 355-6899
Boys and Girls Club Sultan	605 B 1st Street	Sultan	WA	98294	(360) 793-2515
Boys and Girls Club Trailside Club	1300 100th PL SE	Everett	WA	98208	(425) 353-7871
Boys and Girls Club Tulalip	7707 36th Avenue NW	Tulalip	WA	98271	(360) 716-3400

Child Services & Activities

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Clothes For Kids	16725 52nd Ave W	Lynnwood	WA	98037	(425) 741-6500
Cocoon House	2929 Pine St	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 259-3342
Cocoon House Outreach Center	1421 Broadway Ave	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 259-3342
Cocoon House Maternity Group Home	521 E. Highland Dr	Arlington	WA	98223	(425) 259-5802
Cocoon House Main Office	2929 Pine Everett	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 259-5802
Cocoon House U-Turn Drop In Center	1421 Broadway	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 259-5802
Davis Place Teen Center	9620 271st St NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	(360) 629-5257
Dawson Place Child Advocacy Center	1509 California St	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 388-7497
Everett Family YMCA	2720 Rockefeller Ave	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 258-9211
Kloz 4 Kidz - United Methodist Church	5600 64th St NE	Marysville	WA	98270	(360) 658-1021
Marysville Family YMCA	6420 60th Drive NW	Marysville	WA	98270	(360) 653-9622
Mathew House	16207 177th Ave SE	Monroe	WA	98272	(360) 794-8720
Mill Creek Family YMCA	13723 Puget Park Drive	Mill Creek	WA	98208	(425) 337-0123
Monroe YMCA	14033 Fryelands Boulevard	Monroe	WA	98272	(360) 805-1879
Project Linus	5023 10th Place W	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 252-4524
Stanwood-Camano YMCA	9031 271st St NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	(360) 629-9622
YMCA Mukilteo	10601 47th Place W	Mukilteo	WA	98275	(425) 493-9622
YMCA Youth Development Center	14 E Casino Road	Everett	WA	98204	(425) 512-8050

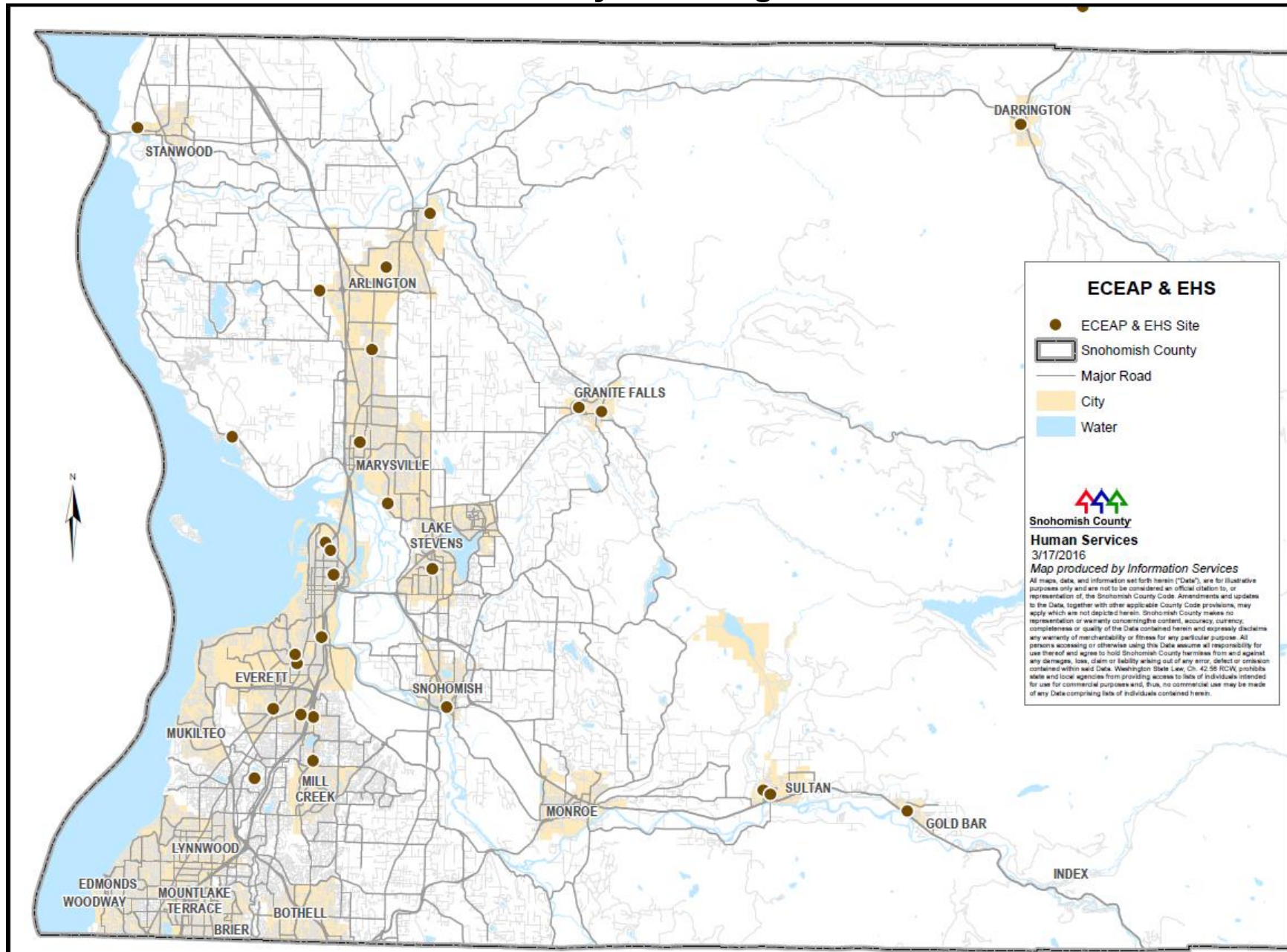
Coordinated Entry Sites



Coordinated Entry Sites

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Arlington Community Resource Center	18308 Smokey Point Boulevard	Arlington	WA	98223	(360) 386-7989
Catholic Community Services	1918 Everett Ave	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 374-6396
Cocoon House	3422 Broadway	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 971-5184
Darrington Family Support and Resource Center	10805 Fir Street	Darrington	WA	98241	(360) 436-0308
Domestic Violence Services of Snohomish County	Confidential	Everett	WA	Confidential	(800) 223-8145
Snohomish County Veteran' Assistance Program	3000 Rockefeller Ave	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 388-7367
Volunteers of America - 211	Telephonic	Telephonic	Telephonic	Telephonic	2-1-1
Volunteers of America - Everett	2802 Broadway Ave.	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 212-3233
Volunteers of America - Sultan	701 1st St	Sultan	WA	98294	(425) 971-5184
YWCA	6027 208th St.	Lynnwood	WA	98036	(425) 774-9843

Early Learning



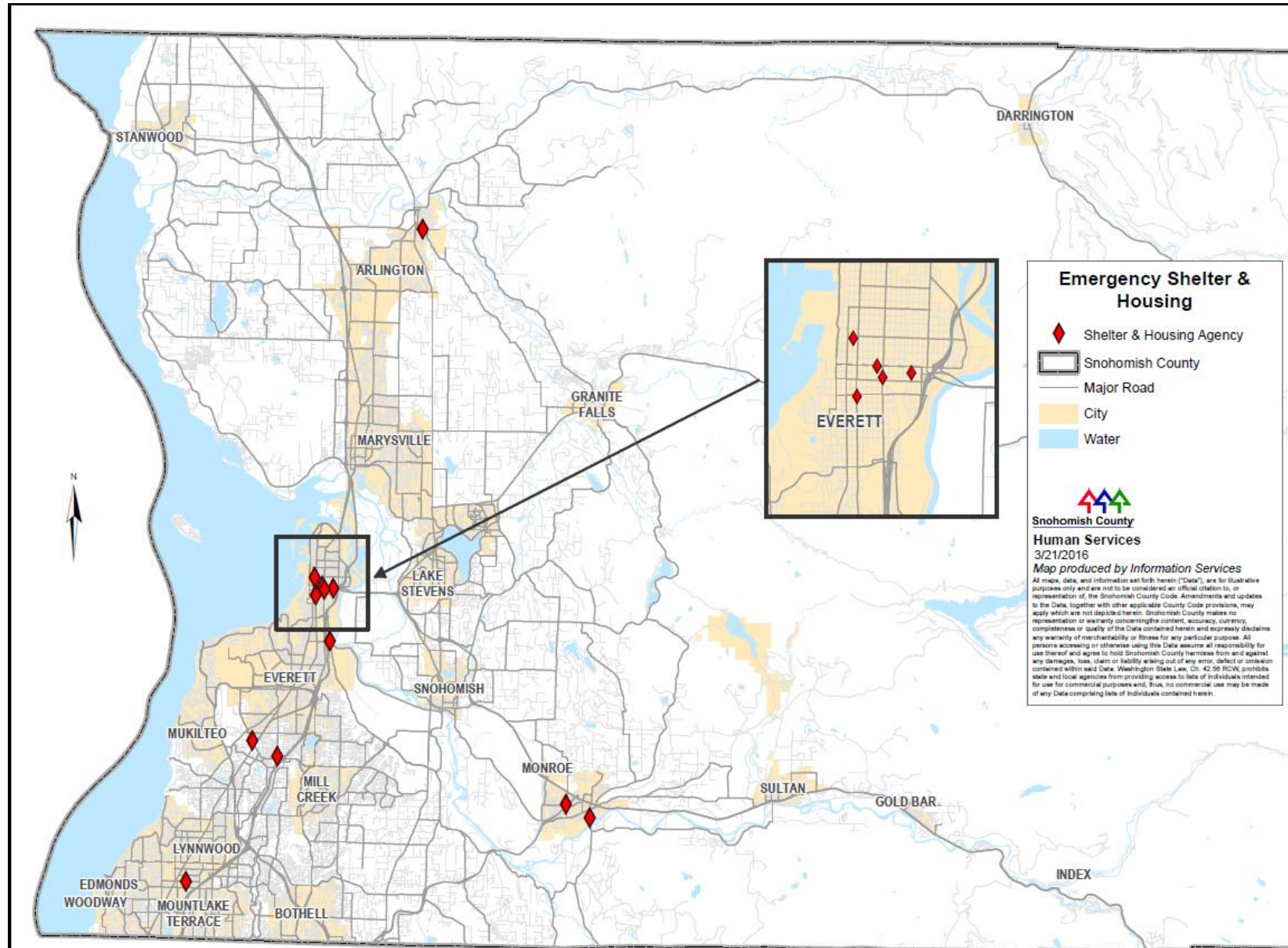
Early Learning

Agency Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Cady Road - ECEAP	6708 Cady Road	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 347-7174
Central - ECEAP	221 Union Ave	Snohomish	WA	98290	(360) 563-4633
Children's Learning Center - ECEAP	10110 19th Ave SE	Everett	WA	98202	(425) 316-0728
Eagle Creek/APPLE - ECEAP	1216 E. 5th St.	Arlington	WA	98223	(360) 618-6434
Early Connections - ECEAP	9709 Holly Dr.	Everett	WA	98202	(425) 347-7233
Early Learning Academy - ECEAP	7730 36th Ave. NW	Tulalip	WA	98271	(360) 716-4272
EvCC Early Learning Center - ECEAP	820 Waverly Ave.	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 388-9122
Garfield - ECEAP	2215 Pine St.	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 385-4791
Hawthorne - ECEAP	1110 Poplar St.	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 385-4627
Josephine Sunset - ECEAP	9901 272nd Pl. NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	(360) 386-3223
Kid's Place - ECEAP	PO BOX 1189	Darrington	WA	98241	(360) 436-0334
Lake Stevens Early Learning Center - ECEAP	9317 4th St. SE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	(425) 335-1643
Lake Stickney - ECEAP	1625 Madison Way	Lynnwood	WA	98087	(425) 356-1312
Lakewood - ECEAP	17110 16th Dr. NE	Lakewood	WA	98259	(360) 654-2135
Lowell - ECEAP	5010 View Dr.	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 385-5381

Early Learning

Agency Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Madison - ECEAP	616 Pecks Dr.	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 385-5958
Monte Cristo Elementary - EHS	1201 100th Street NE	Granite Falls	WA	98252	(425) 388-6439
Mountain View High School - EHS	4317 76th Street NE	Marysville	WA	98270	(425) 388-6439
Peace of Mind - ECEAP	205 N. Alder Ave.	Granite Falls	WA	98252	(360) 707-7919
Sauk-Suiattle Tribe - ECEAP	5318 Chief Brown Lane	Darrington	WA	98241	(360) 436-2200
Shoultes - ECEAP	13525 51st Ave., NE	Marysville	WA	98271	(360) 653-0830
Silver Lake - ECEAP	12815 Bothell-Everett Hwy.	Everett	WA	98298	(425) 385-6972
Sky Valley Gold Bar - ECEAP	419 Lewis Ave	Gold Bar	WA	98251	(425) 212-2941
Sky Valley Sultan - ECEAP	701 1st St	Sultan	WA	98294	(425) 212-2941
Sultan Elementary - EHS	501 Date Avenue	Sultan	WA	98204	(425) 388-6439
Sunnyside - ECEAP	3707 Sunnyside Blvd	Marysville	WA	98270	(360) 657-6600
The Point Church - EHS	18722 59th Avenue NE	Arlington	WA	98223	(425) 388-6439
Trailside - ECEAP	1300 100th Pl. SE	Everett	WA	98204	(425) 355-5193

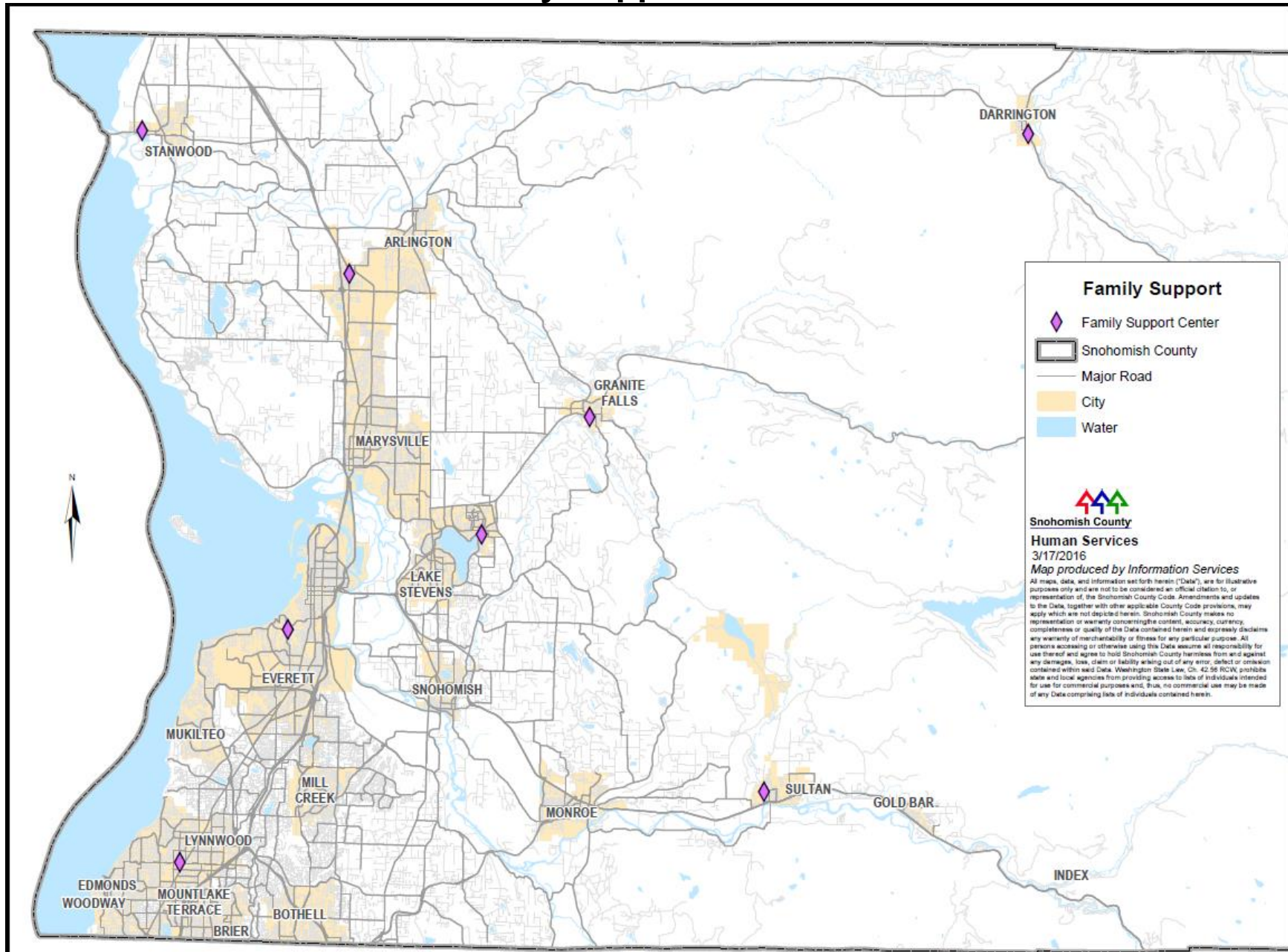
Homeless Housing Agencies



Homeless Housing Agencies

Agency Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Catholic Community Services	1918 Everett Ave	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 257-2111
Cocoon House	2726 Cedar St	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 259-5802
Domestic Violence Services of Snohomish County	Confidential	Confidential			(425) 252-2873
Everett Gospel Mission	2222 52nd St SE	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 740-2500
Everett Housing Authority	3107 Colby Ave	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 258-9222
Friends of Youth	13116 NE 132nd St	Kirkland	WA	98034	(425) 869-6490
Housing Authority of Snohomish County	12625 4th Ave W, Suite 200	Everett	WA	98204	(425) 290-5785
Housing Hope	5830 Evergreen Way	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 347-6556
Interfaith Association of NW WA	2321 Hoyt Ave	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 303-9774
Monroe Women's Gospel Mission	450 S Lewis St	Monroe	WA	98272	(360) 863-9003
Senior Services of Snohomish County	11627 Airport Rd, Suite B	Everett	WA	98204	(425) 355-1112
Volunteer of America	2802 Broadway Ave.	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 259-3191
YWCA	6027 208th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	(425) 774-9843

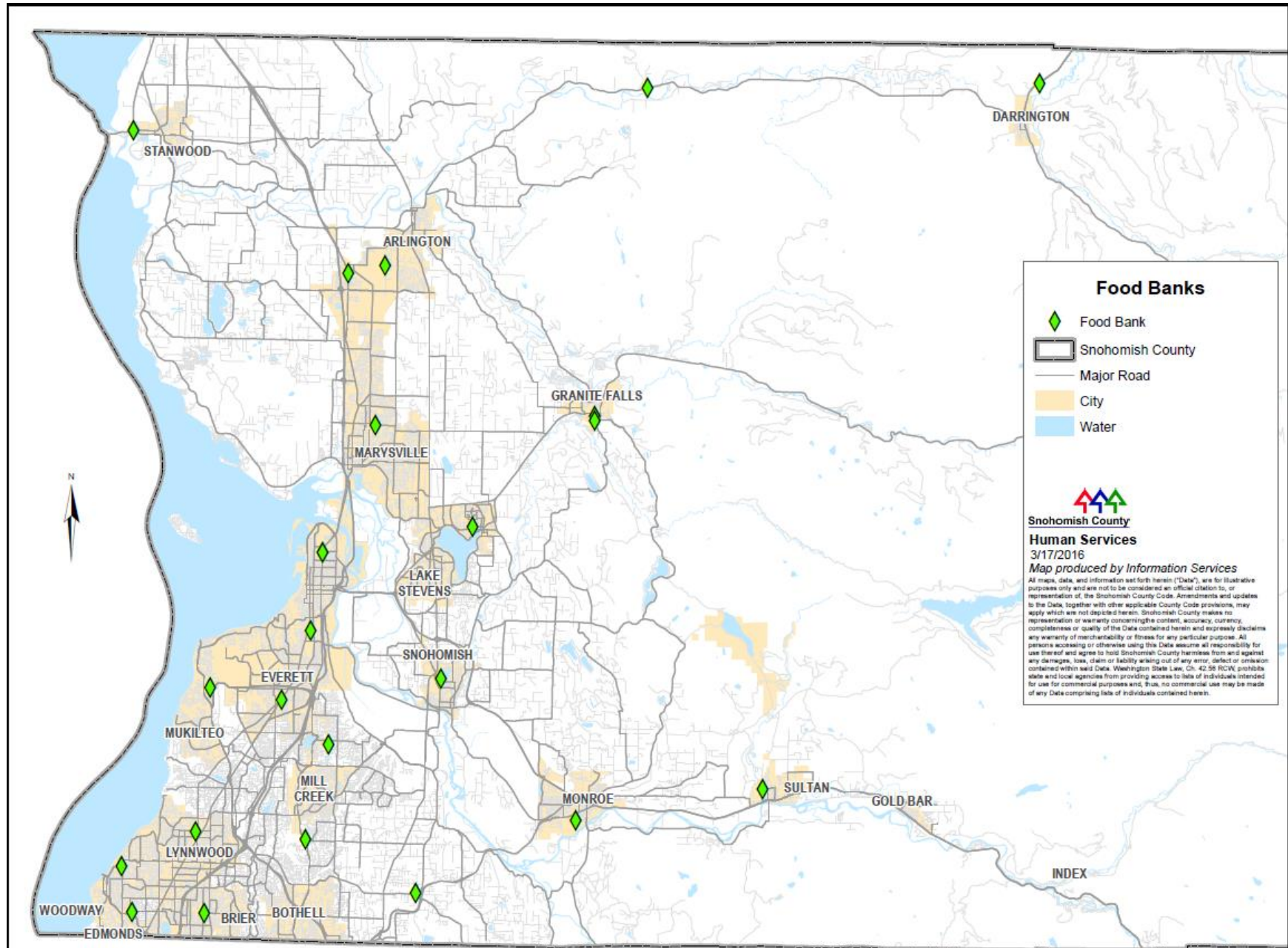
Family Support Centers



Family Support Centers

Agency Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Arlington Community Resource Center	18308 Smokey Point Boulevard	Arlington	WA	98223	(360) 386-7989
Darrington Family Support & Resource Center	1075 Fir Street	Darrington	WA	98241	(360) 436-0308
Familias Unidas	215 W Mukilteo Blvd	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 355-6005
Family Center of South Snohomish County	6330 195th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98036	(425) 670-8984
Granite Falls Family Center	9424 Portage Ave	Granite Falls	WA	98252	(425) 397-7433
Lake Stevens Support Center	1803 123rd Ave NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	(425) 397-7433
Sky Valley Community Resource Center	701 - 1st St	Sultan	WA	98294	(360) 793-2400
South Everett Neighborhood Center	215 W Mukilteo Blvd	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 355-6005
Stanwood Camano Community Resource Center	9620 271st St NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	(360) 629-5257

Food Banks



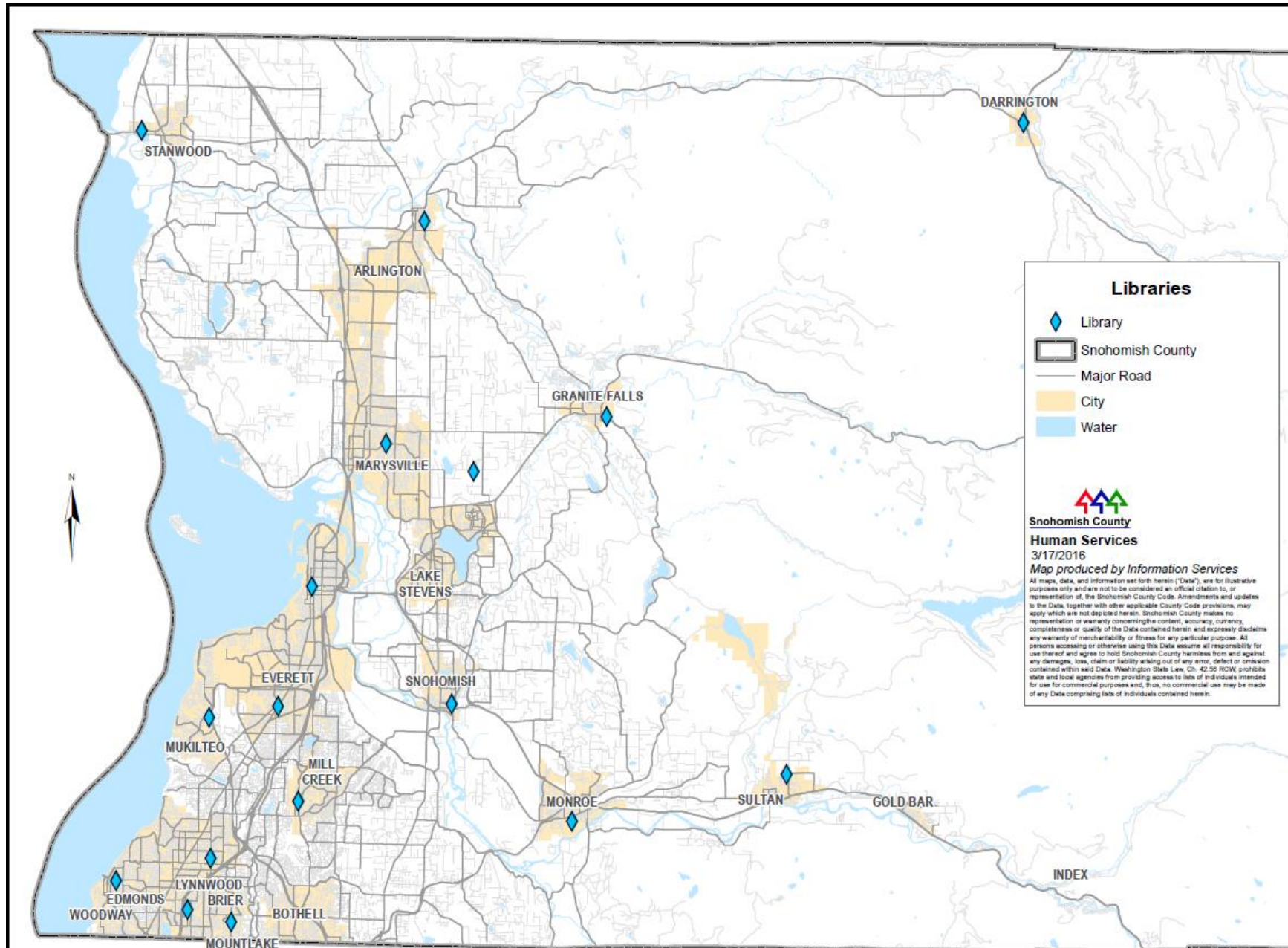
Food Banks

Agency Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Arlington Community Food Bank	18810 59th Dr NE	Arlington	WA	98223	(360) 435-1631
Concern for Neighbors Food Bank	4700 228th St SW	Mountlake Terrace	WA	98043	(425) 778-7227
Darrington Food Bank	State Route 530	Darrington	WA	98241	(360) 436-9603
Edmonds Food Bank	828 Caspers St	Edmonds	WA	98020	(425) 778-5833
Edmonds Westgate Chapel Food Bank	22901 Edmonds Way	Edmonds	WA	98020	(425) 775-2776
Everett Food Bank	1230 Broadway	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 259-3191
Granite Falls Food Bank #1	215 S Granite Ave	Granite Falls	WA	98258	(360) 691-4250
Granite Falls Food Bank #2	402 S Granite Ave	Granite Falls	WA	98258	(360) 691-5290
Hands Of Hope Food Bank	9021 Evergreen Way	Everett	WA	98204	(425) 405-4395
Lake Stevens Food Bank	2111 117th Ave NE	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	(425) 334-3430
Lynnwood Food Bank	5320 176th St SW	Lynnwood	WA	98037	(425) 745-1635
Maltby Food Bank	21104 86th Ave SE	Snohomish	WA	98296	(360) 668-7900
Marysville Food Bank	4150 88th St NE	Marysville	WA	98270	(360) 658-1054
Mill Creek Food Bank	17903 Bothell - Everett Hwy	Bothell	WA	98012	(425) 582-5154
Mukilteo Food Bank	4514 84th St SW	Mukilteo	WA	98275	(425) 212-2653

Food Banks

Agency Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Oso Food Bank	22318 Highway 530 NE	Arlington	WA	98223	(360) 403-7954
Salt of the Earth Food Bank	2908 118th PI SE	Everett	WA	98208	(425) 355-1042
Salvation Army Food Bank	2525 Rucker	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 259-8129
Sky Valley Food Bank	233 Sky River Parkway	Monroe	WA	98272	(360) 794-7959
Snohomish County Food Distribution Center	1230 Broadway	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 212-3220
Snohomish Food Bank	1330 Ferguson Park Rd	Snohomish	WA	98291	(360) 568-7993
Stanwood/Camano Food Bank	27030 102ND Ave NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	(360) 659-2789
Stillaguamish Food Bank	18308 Smokey Point Blvd	Arlington	WA	98223	(360) 653-4551
Sultan Food Bank	703 1st St	Sultan	WA	98294	(360) 793-8609

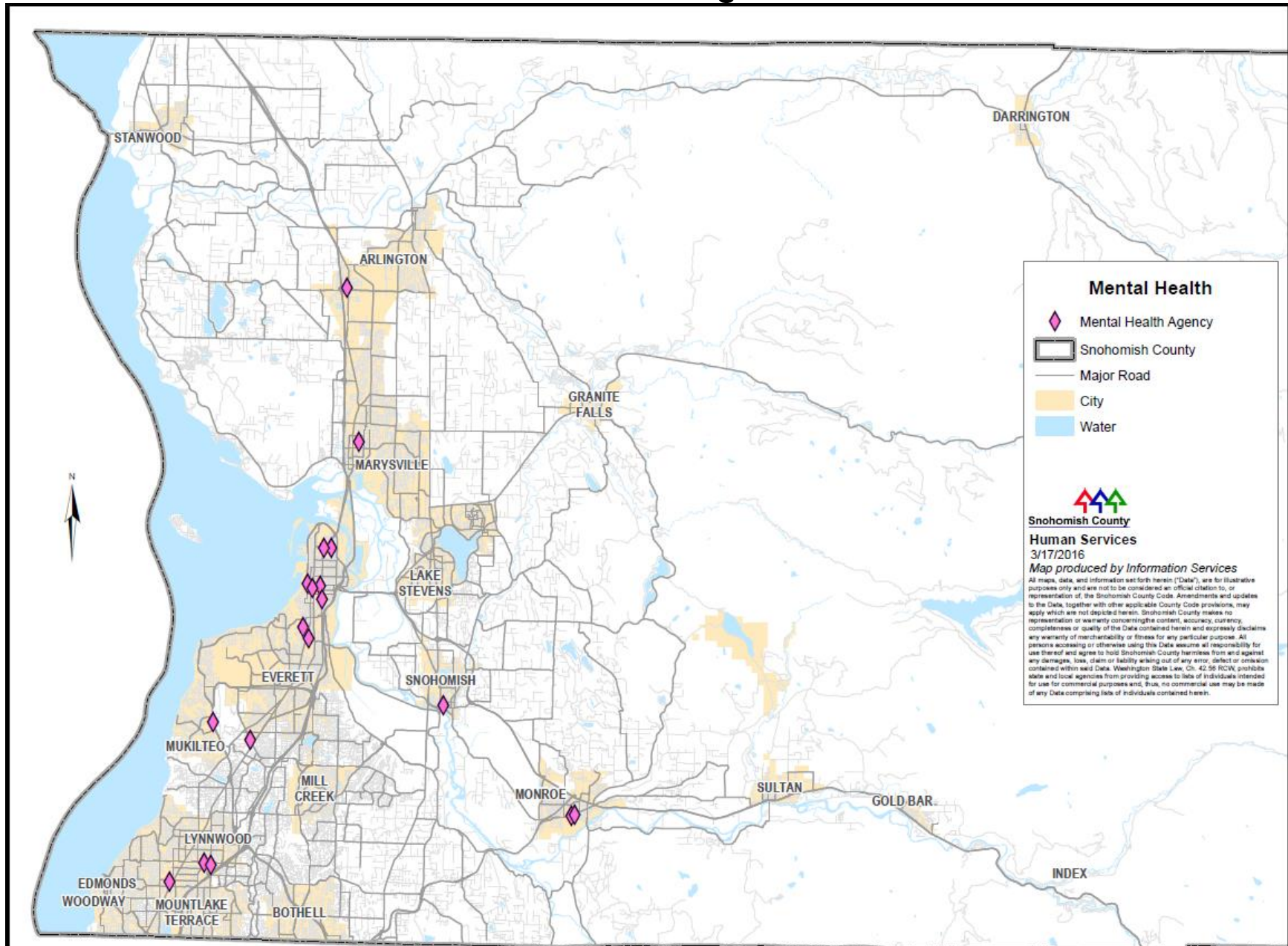
Libraries



Libraries

Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Arlington Library	135 N Washington Ave	Arlington	WA	98223	(360) 435-3033
Brier Library	23303 Brier Road	Brier	WA	98036	(425) 483-0888
Darrington Library	1005 Cascade Street	Darrington	WA	98241	(360) 436-1600
Edmonds Library	650 Main Street	Edmonds	WA	98020	(425) 771-1933
Everett - Main Library	2702 Hoyt	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 257-8000
Everett - Evergreen Library	9512 Evergreen Way	Everett	WA	98204	(425) 257-8250
Granite Falls Library	815 E Galena Street	Granite Falls	WA	98252	(360) 691-6087
Lake Stevens Library	PO Box 217	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	(425) 334-1900
Lynnwood Library	19200 44th Ave W	Lynnwood	WA	98036	(425) 778-2148
Marysville Library	6120 Grove Street	Marysville	WA	98270	(360) 658-5000
Mill Creek Library	15429 Bothell Everett HWY	Mill Creek	WA	98012	(425) 337-4822
Monroe Library	1070 Village Way	Monroe	WA	98272	(360) 794-7851
Mountlake Terrace Library	2330 58th AVE W	Mountlake Terrace	WA	98043	(425) 776-8722
Mukilteo Library	4675 Harbour Pointe Blvd	Mukilteo	WA	98275	(425) 493-8202
Snohomish Library	311 Maple Ave	Snohomish	WA	98290	(360) 568-2898
Stanwood Library	9701-271st ST NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	(360) 629-3132
Sultan Library	PO Box 580	Sultan	WA	98294	(360) 793-1695

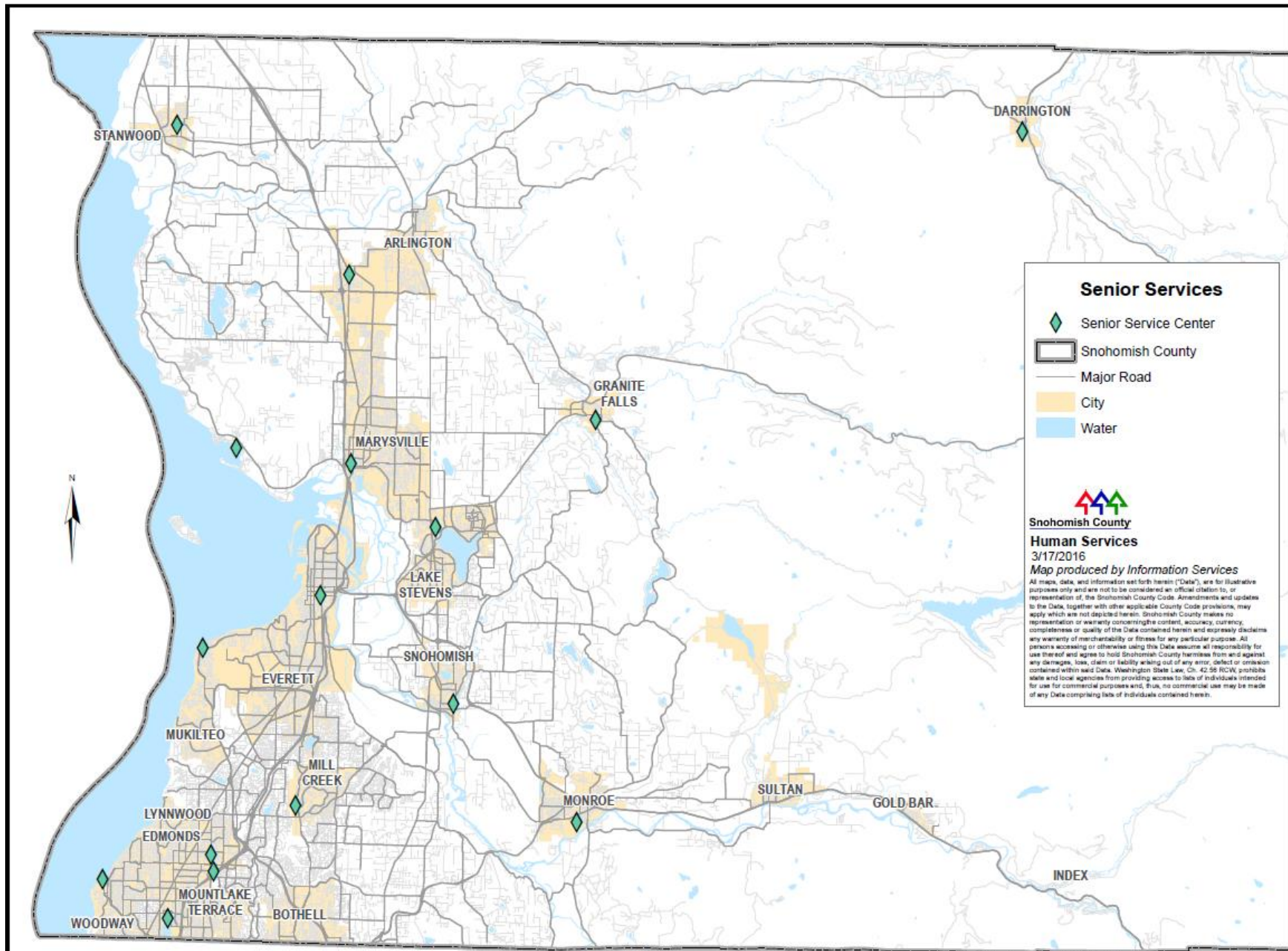
Mental Health Agencies



Mental Health Agencies

Agency Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Catholic Community Services - Snohomish County Family Center	1918 Everett Ave.	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 257-2111
Compass Health	20903 70th Ave W	Edmonds	WA	98026	(425) 672-3333
Compass Health	2735 10th Street	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 258-4802
Compass Health	4807 196th SW Suite 100	Lynnwood	WA	98036	(425) 774-4269
Compass Health	1022 W Main	Monroe	WA	98272	(425) 349-8810
Compass Health	3320 173rd Place NE	Arlington	WA	98223	(425) 349-8700
Compass Health	3322 Broadway	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 349-6800
Compass Health	4526 Federal Ave, Buildings 1-9	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 349-6200
Compass Health	2613 W Marine View Drive	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 349-6700
Compass Health	4308-76th Street NE	Marysville	WA	98270	(425) 349-7352
Compass Health	10710 Mukilteo Speedway	Mukilteo	WA	98275	(425) 349-8888
Compass Health	221 Avenue B	Snohomish	WA	98290	(425) 349-7244
Dawson Place	1509 California Street	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 388-7497
Sea Mar CHC -Everett Behavioral Clinic	5007 Claremont Way	Everett	WA	98203	(425) 609-5505
Sea Mar CHC -Lynnwood Behavioral Clinic	19707 44th Avenue West, Suite 101	Lynnwood	WA	98036	(425) 977-2560
Sea Mar CHC -Monroe Behavioral Clinic	14090 Fryeland Boulevards, SE Suite 347	Monroe	WA	98272	(360) 805-3122
Senior Services of Snohomish County	11627 Airport Rd, Suite B	Everett	WA	98204	(425) 290-1260
Sunrise Community Mental Health	1021 N. Broadway	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 493-5800

Senior Service Centers



Senior Service Centers

Agency Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Phone
Carl Gipson Senior Center of Everett	3025 Lombard Ave	Everett	WA	98201	(425) 257-7080
Cascade Seniors/Darrington	1115 Darrington St	Darrington	WA	98241	(360) 436-0646
Center for Healthy Living / Multicultural Senior Center	4100 Alderwood Mall Blvd	Lynnwood	WA	98036	(425) 290-1275
East County Senior Center	276 Sky River Parkway	Monroe	WA	98272	(360) 794-6359
Edmonds Senior Center	220 Railroad Ave	Edmonds	WA	98020	(425) 774-5555
Granite Falls Senior Center	302 S. Granite Ave	Granite Falls	WA	98252	(360) 691-7177
Ken Baxter Senior Center	514 Delta Ave	Marysville	WA	98270	(360) 363-8450
Lake Stevens Senior Center	2302 Soper Hill Road	Lake Stevens	WA	98258	(425) 335-0345
Lynnwood Senior Center	19000 44 th Ave. W	Lynnwood	WA	98036	(425) 670-5050
Mill Creek Senior Center	15720 Main Street	Mill Creek	WA	98012	(425) 948-7170
Mountlake Terrace Seniors	23000 Lake View Dr	Mountlake Terrace	WA	98043	(425) 672-2407
Mukilteo Seniors Association - Rosehill Community Center	304 Lincoln Avenue	Mukilteo	WA	98275	(425) 263-8180
Northshore Senior Center	10201 E. Riverside Drive	Bothell	WA	98011	(425) 487-2441
Snohomish Senior Center	506 4 th Street	Snohomish	WA	98290	(360) 568-0934
Stanwood Community Senior Center	7430 276 th Street NW	Stanwood	WA	98292	(360) 629-7403
Stillaguamish Senior Center	18308 Smokey Point Blvd	Arlington	WA	98223	(360) 653-4551
Tulalip Tribal Senior Center	7300 Totem Beach Road	Tulalip	WA	98271	(360) 716-4684